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U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, gives the "thumbs-up" sign signifying his approval of Israel's conditional agreement to withdraw from Lebanon. At his left is Philip C. Habib, U.S. special envoy to the Middle East.

Israel Agrees to Withdraw But Pact Is Tied to Syrian, PLO Pullout From Lebanon

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's cabinet voted 17-2 Friday to accept "in principle" a draft agreement with Lebanon on border security and mutual relations.

The accord, which would provide for intimate Israeli involvement in security operations in southern Lebanon, is designed as a basis for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon if the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian Army also leave.

Without a Syrian and PLO withdrawal, however, the Lebanese-Israeli accord will probably not go into effect.

The cabinet decision on the draft, although couched in conditional terms, gave U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz what he needed for his next two days of Middle East diplomacy.

After shuffling between Jerusalem and Beirut since April 27 to conclude the accord, he left Friday for Amman with plans to

fly Saturday to Syria and then to Saudi Arabia in pursuit of a Syrian agreement. Mr. Shultz called the Israeli endorsement of the agreement with Lebanon "a milestone."

It was partly to provide Mr. Shultz with ammunition in his talks with the Syrians that Prime Minister Menachem Begin urged approval of the draft agreement, an Israeli official said.

Mr. Begin was reported to be eager to reward Mr. Shultz's efforts and bolster Israeli-U.S. relations.

The text of the agreement is not to be made public until Israel obtains "additional clarifications" of several points, according to a government statement. Some sections, apparently involving intelligence cooperation, are to remain secret.

The document is to be accompanied by several side letters, including some unspecified commitments to Israel by the United States.

A senior Lebanese official said Friday that Lebanon welcomed Israel's decision to accept in principle the plan for the withdrawal of foreign forces but was waiting to hear what clarifications the Israelis were seeking. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

In Damascus, the state-run Syrian radio warned Lebanon not to accept the accord, saying it would "mean Arab surrender" and lead to the partitioning of Lebanon. Reuters reported. "Lebanon will become an Israeli protectorate and a base for spying on the Arab world," the radio said. "This agreement means Arab surrender, and Syria will not allow either Arab or Lebanese interests to suffer. Syria will not abandon its position in defending every inch of occupied Arab land."

The draft was understood to provide less of a residual Israeli military presence in southern Lebanon than the government had wished. Several ministers who voted for the agreement expressed dissatisfaction with it but were apparently persuaded that it was as good as they could expect to get.

With Israeli soldiers being killed or wounded in frequent guerrilla attacks in Lebanon, politicians are feeling public pressure to get the army out.

The cabinet discussion began at 8:30 A.M. and lasted nearly seven hours. The two ministers who voted against the agreement were former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who said it would lead to a return of the PLO to within rocket range of northern Israel, and Yuval Neeman, the minister of science and technology, who is from the rightist Tefuya Party.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai voted for it but said, "It does not contain in it all the necessary arrangements that would guarantee the security of the northern border."

Officials said the agreement would allow 50 to 100 Israeli soldiers to remain in southern Lebanon for joint patrols with Lebanese

troops, would enable Israeli intelligence agents to operate in the area and would create what one official described as "very, very close contacts" between Israeli military personnel and a southern brigade of the Lebanese Army.

There would be direct Lebanese-Israeli military communications links and two Lebanese brigade headquarters, one in the central region, one in the east, with Israeli liaison officers assigned, according to officials.

The brigade's anti-terrorist operations would be commanded by Major Saad Haddad, the former Lebanese Army officer who established his own militia during the 1975-76 civil war, receiving extensive Israeli arms and training to police a narrow zone on the Lebanese side of the border with Israel. The arrangement permitted Israeli Army units to move in and out of the strip of Lebanese territory at will.

After invading Lebanon in June. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bonn Says Hitler's 'Diaries' Are Fakes

United Press International

BONN — The Interior Ministry said Friday that the so-called secret diaries of Adolf Hitler were "blatant fakes" written years after World War II, with some entries copied from a 1964 book.

The ministry said its conclusion was based on an examination of three of the 62 volumes of the purported diaries by the Federal Archives Office, the Federal Criminal Office and the Federal Office for the Investigation of Material.

The head of Federal Archives, Hans Booms, said at a news conference that the leather-bound notebooks were such "a blatant, grotesque, superficial forgery" that it took experts only 48 hours to expose the fraud. He estimated that the documents were forged in 1964.

The experts said that not only were the paper, ink and other materials of the diaries of postwar manufacture, but many of the entries were copied word for word from a book published in 1964 by Max Domarus.

"The future of citations from the book called 'Hitler's Speeches and Proclamations 1932-1945' is blatantly obvious," Professor Friedrich Karlheide, a Federal Archives expert, said.

"Any good forger would have used a chance to conjure up some fantastic entries, but instead, the entries from the book simply were copied."

"The forger appears to be of limited intellect," he added.

The Interior Ministry announcement was a major blow for the



Friedrich Zimmermann

called it regrettable that Stern had not submitted the diaries for tests before they began to publish them. Sources at Stern's Hamburg headquarters said the editors were holding a series of emergency meetings to decide whether to go ahead with publication.

"Everyone is in a state of shock," said one Stern employee. "There won't be a single word about these diaries in the next issue." Mr. Nannen said, according to The Associated Press. He said the magazine would "do all it can to clear up the reasons behind" the apparent forgery.

The Sunday Times, which together with Stern has published extracts of the diaries, said in London it accepted the Interior Ministry's ruling on the document and would not publish them.

In Paris, the weekly magazine Paris-Match announced that it had suspended publication of the diaries. It said the publishers of Paris-Match, an Italian newsweekly that bought the Italian rights to the diaries, announced in Milan that they were suspending their series.

The West German government study of the documents began Tuesday, when Stern handed over three volumes of the purported diaries. Mr. Booms said, adding that his office had received four more volumes since then but had not tested them.

The Stern publisher, Henry Nannen, said the magazine would take the government ruling into account. The ministry, in its statement,

ers, ink, labels and even the fibers binding the volumes.

In the fibers, the archivists discovered threads of polyamide polyester, which they said was first produced after the war. They said the type on the labels was from a 1925 typewriter but did not show the signs of wear it should have had it been typed in the 1930s and 1940s.

"There is no question about their being forgeries," Mr. Booms said. "A historian would get more out of a local newspaper of the period than from the diaries."

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann said the Federal Archives Office examined the volumes for 1934, 1937, 1942 and 1943 and a report on Rudolf Hess's flight to England after receiving them from Stern, a Hamburg-based picture magazine.

Lous Werner, spokesman for the Federal Criminal Office, said the diaries did not show the effects of aging that would reflect the years over which they were written. "They all looked like they were written at the same time," he said.

Mr. Werner said that labels marked "top secret" and purportedly signed by Martin Bormann, Hitler's right-hand man, were attached to the diaries with glue that did not exist until after the war.

"The paper of the diaries also is postwar," he said.

Arthur Britten of News International, parent company of The Sunday Times, said: "The Sunday Times accepts the report of the German archivists that the vol-



Hans Booms, head of the West German Federal Archives, at a news conference Friday holding a volume of the purported Hitler "diaries," which he branded as forgeries.

umes they have examined contain materials that demonstrate the diaries are not authentic.

In defense of the diaries, Mr. Nannen said the magazine had started to publish them in good faith after some internationally known handwriting experts and the Criminal Office of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate had declared some diary pages authentic.

Doubts about the diaries' authenticity arose almost immediately after the magazine revealed their find.

Hugh Trevor-Roper, the British expert on the Nazi era, initially

said he believed the documents were genuine but later reversed himself after other experts called them fakes.

"I should have refused to give an opinion so soon — I should have said I needed more time to reflect on them," Mr. Trevor-Roper said Friday. "I have been convinced for some time they are forgeries."

Professor Werner Maser, a West German expert on Hitler, said as soon as Stern announced its discovery of the "secret diaries" that most of the volumes came from an East German government forgery workshop in Potsdam.

Shultz Will Press Talks in Damascus

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Friday that the agreement he worked out for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon was "a significant step," but he said that priority now had to be given to bringing about the simultaneous pullout of Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces or else the whole plan for ending the presence of foreign troops in Lebanon would collapse.

In advance of a meeting in Damascus Saturday morning with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, Mr. Shultz declined in an airborne press conference to disclose what tactics he will take in trying to persuade the Syrian leader to carry out an earlier pledge to pull his forces out of Lebanon.

The Syrians in recent weeks, particularly in the past few days, have angrily attacked the terms of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, which was approved formally by the Israeli cabinet Friday afternoon. And there has been considerable uncertainty in the American party, as well as in Israel and Lebanon, that Syria intends to actually pull its forces out.

There are currently about 30,000 Israeli troops in Lebanon, mostly in the south. Syria has about 45,000 soldiers in eastern Lebanon and the PLO has about 8,000 fighters.

Mr. Shultz said that "we have to

go on to the question of Syrian and PLO withdrawal. For Israeli withdrawal to occur, there has to be evidence of what Syria will do."

Clearly pleased, however, by his most tangible diplomatic achievement since taking office 10 months ago, Mr. Shultz also said it was necessary to take advantage of the breakthrough in the drawn-out Israeli-Lebanese negotiations to encourage King Hussein of Jordan to join the U.S.-sponsored Middle Eastern negotiations. King Hussein refused last month to take part in negotiations after failing to gain PLO backing.

Flying here from Israel, Mr. Shultz made these additional points:

● President Ronald Reagan will announce the lifting of the embargo imposed last summer after Israel's invasion of Lebanon on the sale to Israel of 75 additional F-16 fighter planes. Originally, Mr. Reagan had said the curb would last until Israeli troops had been withdrawn from Lebanon, but Mr. Shultz said there was no reason to hold up the sale any longer.

● Israel's requested "clarifications" about the agreement, which were announced at the time of the cabinet action approving the draft accord worked out by Mr. Shultz, were presented to him by Defense Minister Moshe Arens before Mr. Shultz left Jerusalem and the "clarifications" do not pose any real

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Nuclear Strategy Shift Hinted by Weinberger

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, acknowledging that deploying MX missiles in existing silos would leave them vulnerable, has raised the possibility of edging U.S. nuclear policy toward a strategy of launch under attack.

Under that strategy, the president could order U.S. nuclear forces to fire at the Soviet Union after a Soviet attack had been launched but before the nation had absorbed the full brunt of the attack.

Mr. Weinberger and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John W. Vessey Jr., repeatedly told a Senate committee that MX missiles deployed in existing silos would be vulnerable only "if we ride out the attack."

At one point, General Vessey said: "The Soviets have no assurance that we will ride out the attack."

U.S. policy for more than 20 years has been to absorb a nuclear first strike before firing back so as to avoid an accidental war.

Declarations of that policy, however, have left open the option of launch under attack, which would mean that the missiles would be launched before most of the incoming warheads were able to strike their targets.

Mr. Weinberger and General Vessey encountered much skepticism in the Senate Appropriations Committee, where members wanted to know why they should vote to spend \$16.6 billion for the administration's MX plan when only a few missiles might survive a Soviet strike.

The Reagan administration plans to build 223 MX missiles, of which 100 would be deployed in silos now housing Minuteman missiles in Wyoming and Nebraska. The rest, Mr. Weinberger said, would be used for training, testing and as spares.

Several senators noted that ad-

ministration officials had repeatedly testified that those silos were vulnerable to Soviet attack, asserting that MX missiles would be equally vulnerable.

Mr. Weinberger agreed: "They are vulnerable. Everything is vulnerable because of Soviet accuracy."

When Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, a New York Republican, asked how many of the missiles would survive a Soviet first strike, General Vessey said 25 percent to 30 percent of the missiles would survive in hardened silos, "if we ride out the attack."

Mr. Weinberger added: "If we ride out the attack, that would be sufficient for deterrence."

General Vessey then said pointedly: "The Soviets have no assurance that we will ride out the attack."

Other senators suggested the administration was moving toward a strategy of launch under attack, but Mr. Weinberger said he would not discuss in public policies governing the release of nuclear weapons.

Launch under attack is slightly different from a strategy known as launch on warning.

Launch on warning means firing missiles after sensors have indicated that enemy missiles are on their way but before they hit. Launch under attack means firing missiles after the first enemy missile has hit but before the strike has been completed.

■ Reagan Offers Assurance

President Ronald Reagan, lobbying hard for approval of the MX, told members of the House Appropriations Committee on Thursday that he was willing to give written assurances of his commitment to arms control. The Washington Post reported.

In a White House meeting, Mr. Reagan told the committee members that the MX was needed to press the Soviet Union to negotiate an arms control agreement.



Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John W. Vessey Jr., testified on the MX at a Senate hearing.

Reagan Gains Time on Nicaragua

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate Intelligence Committee approved a compromise plan Friday that would allow President Ronald Reagan to continue covert support for Nicaraguan rebels until Sept. 30. But it would require him to submit a redefined program if it is to continue after that.

The compromise would permit the House and Senate intelligence committees to vote on whether to release \$19 million to pay for any new plan after Sept. 30. Without that approval, the covert action would end.

Under current law, presidents must submit findings to the intelligence committees that secret efforts to influence political events in other nations are in the U.S. national interest. Mr. Reagan reportedly authorized the current covert action against Nicaragua in 1981.

Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, the chairman of the Senate committee, said the panel's vote favoring the compromise was over-

Senate Unit Sets Plan to Continue Aid to Guerrillas

whelming, but he declined to announce the count.

The senator said that Mr. Reagan, who had lobbied against another proposal to end financing for the covert action, had agreed to submit a new presidential position defining the scope and goal of CIA activities within the next few months.

The House Intelligence Committee voted Tuesday to terminate U.S. covert aid to the insurgents fighting against the leftist Nicaraguan government. Mr. Reagan called the vote "irresponsible."

Mr. Goldwater said his committee did not vote on a proposal to cut off the aid. Committee sources said at least eight of the 15 members of the committee had lined up against that plan.

The compromise, prepared by Mr. Goldwater, could lead to terminating the covert action on Sept. 30, which is the end of the current fiscal year, if the new presidential findings do not meet the concerns of the committee members.

Some members of the House and Senate committees say they believe Mr. Reagan's program has gone well beyond its initial goal of preventing weapons from reaching leftist Salvadoran guerrillas.

"We want a redefined position on Central America," Mr. Goldwater said.

He added: "I want him to tell us in plain language what he wants to do relative to Nicaragua and the other countries in the region."

Meanwhile, Nicaragua's foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, was expected to go to New York to ask for an emergency United Nations Security Council meeting on what Nicaragua claims is an invasion by U.S.-financed counterrevolutionaries.

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■ The French government believes the street clashes of the past two weeks may not have reached their high point, but is optimistic that it can cope with the unrest. Page 2.

■ Australia's prime minister barred further disclosures of secret documents after a newspaper published allegations about intelligence links with the CIA. Page 2.

■ Tommaso Morlino, the Christian Democrat president of the Italian Senate, is dead. Earlier in the week he had attempted unsuccessfully to find a new government. Page 5.

■ The U.S. jobless rate dipped to 10.2 percent in a further sign that the economic recovery is broadening. Page 9.

Tory Showing in Local Voting Pushes Britain Toward Early Election

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party scored well enough in elections for local councils throughout much of the country Thursday to justify a decision calling a national election in June, senior party officials said Friday.

Speculation over Mrs. Thatcher's plans for an early election has reached the point that a decision by her not to go would amount to a colossal anticlimax.

Everything is now in readiness for an election. Parliamentary candidates have been chosen by the parties, government ministers are "clearing their desks," as a source put it, and the political machinery is in place.

"All Thatcher has to do is push the button," said an expert, noting that the almost universal belief is

that the prime minister will announce next week that an election is to be held in June, almost a year before she has to call an election.

However, the choice is ultimately Mrs. Thatcher's, and she has said repeatedly that she would not be rushed into making one. The fourth anniversary of her 1979 victory and the local elections, both of which occurred this week, were widely portrayed as the final elements in the timetable for a decision.

Mrs. Thatcher is scheduled to meet Sunday with senior political advisers at her country residence, Chequers, and would then be expected to call quickly thereafter on her intentions.

The government cannot allow "uncertainty to continue indefinitely," the Conservative Party chairman, Cecil Parkinson, said Friday.

The elections for 12,714 seats on 369 local councils in England and Wales did not amount to a Conservative landslide, but the party picked up more than 100 seats.

In addition, the party held on to its majority in the Midlands city of Birmingham, considered an important indicator that high unemployment in urban areas is not necessarily hurting the Conservatives very badly.

The opposition Labor Party picked up about 60 seats and the Liberals also did well, gaining about 100 places. The party in the balloting were the Social Democrats, the Liberals' partners in the new moderate alliance, who lost about 10 seats, and independents, who lost about 300 of their council places.

[The Conservatives also gained control of the Welsh capital, Cardiff, from Labor. The Associated Press reported. The Labor Party

made a strong showing in depressed districts in northern England. In a major victory, it won control of Liverpool, previously run by the Liberals, and of Blackburn and Durham.

The momentum for an election, perhaps as early as June 9, is enormous.

Because Mrs. Thatcher has refused for months to rule out any date for an election to follow the local balloting, the expectation of an early poll has grown. She and the Conservatives have maintained a solid lead in the polls, and William Hill, the bookmakers, quoted the Tories on Friday at 1-4 favorites, with Labor at 5-2 and the Social Democratic Party-Liberal alliance, 33-1.

The arguments for a June contest are that they would be likely to assure a decisive mandate for Mrs. Thatcher to continue her conserva-

tive economic and social policies through a second term.

Postponing the election until the fall, or even until next spring, most of her advisers are now arguing, would leave open the chance that the current modest economic recovery might end and her political opponents would have more time to prepare themselves to mount a challenge.

It has been clear all along that Mrs. Thatcher's personal inclination was to see the term through to its natural end in May 1984.

But by not ending the public speculation about an election and allowing preparations to continue for one, the prime minister has, as Ian Aitken of The Guardian wrote, "effectively closed" most of her options.

Mrs. Thatcher's activities in recent weeks have certainly given the impression of a politician ready to begin campaigning.

She has given a series of extended interviews to British and foreign journalists on her plans for a second term, carefully spaced out so each session could be presented as an exclusive. She has given a number of rousing speeches, business groups and party faithful that had all the earmarks of a campaign.

Nonetheless, there are factors that could lead Mrs. Thatcher to surprise the country and delay the contest.

Calling an election next week for June 9 would mean abandoning several major pieces of legislation in Parliament, including an important and sensitive criminal-evidence bill.

Moreover, Mrs. Thatcher might have to forgo two foreign trips, her participation at the Williamsburg, Virginia, summit conference in May and the European summit meeting at Stuttgart in early June.

French Government Believes Social Unrest May Get Worse

By John Vinocur

PARIS — The government of President Francois Mitterrand believes the street clashes and unrest of the past fortnight may not have reached their high point and that the demonstrations of students, physicians, farmers and shopkeepers could spread to French factories next month.

But at the same time, the government does not consider itself threatened by the protests and does not judge that the country is moving into a period analogous to the riots and general strikes of May 1968. It regards the present unrest "as neither anything too serious, nor anything to be amused by" and feels its chances are good to dissipate the student unrest with a reworked program of university reorganization.

The government's view of the unrest was explained to a reporter Friday in unusually direct terms by an adviser to the president. The official singled out June as particularly difficult month because it would be the first one in which the French would be paying mandatory loans on their income to the government as part of its austerity program.

The success of the program itself, instituted in March in an attempt to lower inflation, reduce the trade deficit and provide a basis for economic recovery, would be increasingly questioned in June, the official said, because statistical evidence of its success would still be inconclusive.

This coincides with the possibility of layoffs in both the chemical and steel sectors and, with them, trouble in individual factories. According to the official, the Socialist government feels that the trade unions remain moderate in their orientations, but that large numbers of factory workers believe the union leadership has not pressed their demands sufficiently.

A second period of intense pressure was expected to come in September and October, after the vacation period, when new salary agreements would be under discussion and the effect of the austerity measures could be judged with some objectivity.

Student March In Paris Follows Night of Violence

PARIS — About 400 French pharmacy students marched peacefully Friday to a sit-in at the Eiffel Tower hours after rioters burned cars and hurled firebombs in a pre-dawn rampage through the Latin quarter to protest university reforms.

One hundred policemen and about 40 students were injured. Police detained 113 demonstrators, but later released most of them. Student demonstrations Thursday, which for the most part were peaceful, turned violent as night fell. After a major street march, small groups of students headed for the Left Bank set on fire and burned barricades, destroyed vehicles and threw rocks at police.

Meanwhile, law students voted Friday to end their week-old strike and return to classes. But other student unions kept up the pressure on the government to alter its policy. The pharmacy students announced that a national demonstration would be held Monday. Social Services Minister Pierre Berégovoy agreed to meet the students Monday.

If the protests worsen, and the clashes between the police and demonstrators continue, the official saw two types of developments. One would be a situation in which Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and opposition leader, would be forced out of his present silence regarding the situation. Mr. Chirac would be expected, he said, to call for early legislative elections, advancing those normally scheduled for 1986.

Although the official did not say it, this could create a potential constitutional crisis, in which Mr. Mitterrand as president would presumably have the upper hand as a symbol of legitimacy.

A second result of an increase in the intensity of the protests, it was explained, was the likelihood of a backlash, dissatisfaction with the

disruptions and demands for them to end by the part of the population that the government regards as generally in its favor.

Pointing to a strike by doctors at university hospitals which is virtually resolved, the official said the government felt it had a good chance in the coming week to take much of the impetus out of the student protests with the presentation of a rewritten reform bill. The bill, he said, will make clear in simple language that the government wants more university students, and more graduates who get good jobs, but that the modernization of the system required a selection mechanism.

This selection mechanism, meaning that some students who matriculate may be dropped before receiving a degree, is at the root of the protests, and the government is firm on maintaining it.

The attitude of Mr. Mitterrand, currently on a visit to China, was described as willingness to discuss all aspects of his program while refusing to tolerate street violence. The Communist Party, which continues to hold cabinet seats, is regarded as wanting to continue its participation in the government, although up to 30 percent of its membership appears to favor its departure.

The official pointed out that the demonstrations as a whole took place in much calmer circumstances than the impression given by short reports on television. The government's tendency to regard them without unusual alarm was apparently reinforced by its conclusion that the rest of the country outside the capital regarded the skirmishing "as a bit of a show in Paris" that had little to do with its own experience.

The government's view of who is causing the violence was considerably more nuanced than that of some of the leftist newspapers, which have suggested that it was mainly the work of extreme rightist groups. In Thursday's violent clashes, the official said there was a mixture of some legitimate students and shopkeepers, as well as thugs allied to clandestine organizations in the margins of the opposition parties, including the Gaullists.



Wang I-Hsuan, pilot of the Chinese jet, receives flowers as the crew and passengers arrive at a Seoul hotel.

Chinese Hijackers Ask Asylum in South Korea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Six persons charged with hijacking a Chinese commercial jetliner to South Korea requested political asylum Friday. A South Korean Information Ministry spokesman said Seoul would "respect the spirit of international conventions against airplane terrorism," but he did not say what would happen to the five Chinese men and one woman arrested after the plane landed Thursday with 105 people aboard.

Beijing has demanded the return of the "criminals" who diverted the plane during a domestic flight in China.

Officials said the gunmen commandeered the plane by shooting open the cockpit door of the British-built Trident jetliner, firing at least eight shots into the cabin and overpowering the crew. It was the first successful hijacking out of China.

The hijackers surrendered to the authorities after forcing the plane to land at Camp 4, a U.S. military base 45 miles (72 kilometers) northeast of Seoul.

The wounded crewmen — a radio operator and navigator — were reported in stable condition after surgery in a U.S. military hospital. U.S. officials said they were shot in the legs.

Other passengers and crew aboard were taken to a Seoul hotel. Three of the plane's occupants were Japanese. Korean officials said, and they were allowed to leave Friday for Japan. The remainder were Chinese. The plane had been flying from the northeast provincial capital of Shenyang to Shanghai.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry said "the Chinese side requests the South Korean authorities immediately return the aircraft together with all the crew members and passengers" and "hand over the criminals who hijacked the airliner."

News reports said the hijackers requested asylum and wanted to meet with Taiwan's ambassador to South Korea. In Taiwan, a government spokesman, James Soong, said Taipei welcomed "anyone aboard who desires to come to our mother country."

Hawke Stops Publication Of Secrets

Australian Newspaper Alleges Links to CIA

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

CANBERRA, Australia — Prime Minister Robert Hawke obtained an injunction against further disclosures of secret documents Friday after a weekly newspaper published allegations about the country's links with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

After a series of urgent meetings lasting into the early hours Friday, the government, citing a threat to Australia's international relations and domestic security, obtained a rare High Court injunction against the Sydney-based National Times. The injunction is to stop further installments of a series based on "tens of thousands of pages of classified documents" the paper said it had acquired on the activities of the Minister of Security Intelligence organization ASIO and other intelligence bodies.

But Mr. Hawke's administration was unable to halt the first part, consisting of three articles, headlined "How ASIO Betrayed Australia to the Americans."

It was the first time such information about the ASIO and its U.S. intelligence connections had been published and seemed certain to have far-reaching consequences for Australia's foreign relations and domestic politics.

The U.S. Embassy here declined all comment on the story. Political observers said it could lead to a major review of ASIO, which has long been viewed with suspicion by some members of Mr. Hawke's Labor Party. The Labor Party came to power in a national election two months ago, defeating the conservative coalition of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

The National Times said members of ASIO "handed over potentially damaging information to American authorities about prominent Australian figures during secret visits to the U.S. over many years."

The paper quoted top secret documents as revealing that the practice was uncovered by an investigative Royal Commission in the mid-1970s but was closely protected by the Fraser government. It said the information, ranging from accusations of subversive tendencies to personal peccadilloes, gave the CIA "ammunition to use against Australian politicians and senior officials regarded unfavorably by ASIO."

The paper cited no names of persons supposedly targeted or examples of any activity against them.

However, allegations have resurfaced recently of CIA involvement in the demise of the previously Labor government of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, who was fired during an economic crisis in November 1975 by Sir John Kerr, then the governor general, and replaced by Mr. Fraser. Both Sir John and the U.S. government have denied any CIA role in the move.

In a terse explanation of the injunction, Mr. Hawke said Friday that he was disturbed by the prospect that sensitive information about prominent Australians had been passed on to the CIA. But he dodged a question about whether his government would undertake a review of ASIO.

The injunction was supported by the opposition Liberal Party of Mr. Fraser. The party's new leader, Anthony Peacock, said the injunction called for the seizure of the documents and prohibited the National Times from passing them on to any other party.

In a written statement, Mr. Hawke said his government would not "take such action simply out of annoyance or embarrassment."

"The fact is that the allegations made to this stage already go to the heart of Australia's international relations and domestic security considerations," he said.

He said he would not concede that all of the published allegations were accurate but that "some of them are."

The most detailed charges in the first part of the series concerned an alleged CIA role in the 1975 invasion of Vietnam. The United States maintains several strategically vital electronic communications facilities in Australia to collect information on Soviet missile tests, and relay messages to U.S. forces.

The National Times quoted a top secret review ordered by the Fraser cabinet as complaining that because of a mysterious cutoff in U.S. signals intelligence at a vital time, the first warning of the invasion of Vietnam on Feb. 17, 1975, came from a public announcement by Beijing.

The injunction against the National Times is scheduled to come up again at the High Court, Australia's equivalent of the U.S. Supreme Court, on Tuesday.

France Said to Arrest West German as Spy

PARIS — A West German, Klaus Tschae, 43, has been arrested and jailed on charges of spying on French military aircraft for East Germany, informed sources said Friday.

The arrest Wednesday followed investigations by the French domestic security agency that led to the expulsion on April 5 of 47 Soviet diplomats and commercial officials, the sources said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Finnish Government Is Sworn In

HELSINKI (Combined Dispatches) — Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa's center-left coalition government was sworn in by President Mauno Koivisto on Friday.

The government is dominated by the Social Democrats, with eight cabinet members, while the Center Party has five and the Swedish People's Party and the Rural Party two each. The leader of the Center Party, Paavo Vayrynen, returns as foreign minister after a 15-month absence, replacing Par Stenback, head of the Swedish People's Party.

Mr. Sorsa's third cabinet resigned on April 11 following a general election in which 75 of the 200 parliamentary seats changed hands. His new government commands a 123-77 majority.

Kohl Accuses Greens of Hypocrisy

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in his strongest attack yet on the leftist Greens party, accused it Friday of hypocrisy for its actions in the West German parliament.

In a speech to the Bundestag at the close of a three-day debate over government policy, Chancellor Kohl told the Greens: "You say you are the party of peace... You have come here with flowers, but you have sown much hatred."

Earlier Friday, a Greens member of parliament, Otto Schily, had accused the Kohl government of being willing to commit "criminal acts" by agreeing to accept new U.S.-built NATO nuclear missiles on West German soil.

Ruckelshaus Over Senate Hurdle

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee unanimously approved Friday the nomination of William D. Ruckelshaus as head of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The 16-0 vote sends the nomination to the Senate floor, where action is expected next week, possibly on Tuesday.

Senator Robert T. Stafford, Republican of Vermont, the committee chairman, called the vote "the first important step in the effort to restore the confidence of the American people and of the Congress in the Environmental Protection Agency."

India to Probe Violence in Assam

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government said Friday that a former state government official will conduct an investigation of the political and religious violence that has killed thousands in Assam state.

Home Minister P.C. Sethi told Parliament that the investigation would be conducted by T.P. Tiwari, former chief secretary of the northern state of Uttar Pradesh. The government had rejected demands for a full-scale judicial inquiry into the violence in Assam.

At least 3,600 people have been listed as dead or missing in the riots that erupted after Mrs. Gandhi called state elections in Assam in early February. Native Assamese boycotted and tried to disrupt the elections, leading to voting rights for more than one million immigrants from neighboring Bangladesh.

Vienna Said to Invite Sakharov

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A formal invitation to Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, to take up a professorship in Vienna has been given to Soviet authorities, diplomatic sources said Friday.

The sources said that the Austrian Embassy had passed the invitation from Vienna University to Soviet government officials and was now awaiting indications of whether Moscow would allow Mr. Sakharov to leave. He had previously said that he would refuse to leave the Soviet Union voluntarily.

The university's institute for experimental physics announced earlier in the month that it had offered Mr. Sakharov a post, Western diplomats in Moscow have since said that Mr. Sakharov had indicated that he was ready to emigrate. In 1980, Mr. Sakharov was sent into internal exile in Gorki because of his dissident activities. Soviet authorities are reported to have indicated in the past that they would allow Mr. Sakharov to leave if he chose to do so. But Western diplomats said Friday that it was not clear whether the offer was still valid.

Filipino Bishop Refuses Warrants

MANILA (UPI) — A Roman Catholic bishop refused Friday to turn over three priests, including an Australian and an Irishman, charged by the military with the murder last year of a town mayor and four other men, officials said.

A spokesman for Bishop Antonio Fortich, of Negros Island in the central Philippines, said that Bishop Fortich had told authorities serving the warrants Friday that he would not turn the priests over until Tuesday. He said this was because of a three-day holiday during which the accused would not be able to apply for bail. Government prosecutors have recommended that no bail be granted.

For the Record

BEIJING (AP) — President Francois Mitterrand of France dined Friday night with the governor of Shaanxi province, Li Qingwei, China's first woman governor, in the southeast city of Nanjing, after three days of talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing, Radio Beijing reported.

BUCHAREST (AP) — The Communist Party leaders, Hu Yaobang of China and Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, on Friday blamed what they termed "imperialist" force and interference for the world's conflicts. The two leaders issued a vaguely worded official communique that did not identify the world's hot spots and blamed no country by name.

PARIS (AP) — The National Assembly banned Friday the electronic gambling machines that have proliferated in cafes and bars. The law does not ban pinball machines or electronic video games, and it has no effect on licensed casinos or the state lottery. The only conditions it places on traditional arcade games is that free games be limited to five.

Singapore Gave Rebels Arms, Sihanouk Says

International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian coalition in exile, confirmed Friday that one of its three factions had received 3,000 automatic rifles from Singapore.

Sihanouk said at a news conference that the rifles went to Son Sam, the leader of the moderate Khmer Rouge People's National Liberation Front and prime minister of the coalition.

Sihanouk said none of the weapons went to his own forces because he had not asked Singapore for any, nor to the communist Khmer Rouge, the third partner in the coalition.

It appeared that noncommunist Singapore may want to keep the Khmer Rouge at arm's length, even though, with the four other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, it has led the opposition to Vietnamese and Soviet efforts to remove the Khmer Rouge from the Cambodian seat at the United Nations.

Moscow supports the Vietnamese-installed government of Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh. Sihanouk said China, the major backer of the Cambodian

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Shellfire Hits Beirut After Gemayel Threat

United Press International

BEIRUT — Artillery shells and rockets hit east Beirut neighborhoods Friday in a mountain duel that escalated within hours of Israeli acceptance of a troop withdrawal agreement, Beirut radio said.

The fighting left three Druze Muslim fighters dead and six Christian civilians, including three women, injured, Phalangist radio said.

Earlier, President Amin Gemayel had warned that he would thwart any violent attempt to scuttle his talks for an Israeli pullout, Beirut radio said.

"Lebanon will not give up on the negotiations nor will it give in to issues that undermine its sovereignty and free allegiance to the Arab world," Mr. Gemayel said in a speech to a graduation class of army officers.

He said of the talks on the troop pullout: "The difficulties are immense. The issues at stake relate to the liberation of our territory, to the future of our nation and the fate of our people."

"But we are not alone, the United States is helping us," he said.

Mr. Gemayel's remarks followed his indirect call to Syria on Thursday to control leftist Muslim militias, while clashes with Christian Phalangist militias that day killed eight civilians and injured 25 others.

Soviet Satellites Launched

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union Friday launched two satellites, Cosmos-1439 and Cosmos-1460, the Tass news agency said.

ers in Beirut. Mr. Gemayel's aides openly blamed Syria for the violence.

Beirut television said Lebanese government officials had complained that most attacks originated in Druze Muslim strongholds in Israeli-controlled areas southeast of the capital.

Western analysts said the claim, if confirmed, would indicate over-zealousness among the Druze over an imminent Israeli pullout that would expose them to retribution from rival factions.

The Druze grievance appeared further to compound the security dilemma for Mr. Gemayel that has been worsened by clashes between the Syrian-backed Druze and Christian Phalangist militias.

[Reuters reported from Sidon that security sources said artillery duels broke out Friday between rival militiamen in the hills above the southern Lebanese town, after the heavy fighting Thursday around Beirut.]

Municipal Employees Strike in W. Germany

United Press International

HAMBURG — Hundreds of thousands of civil service workers stopped work for several hours Friday throughout West Germany to back up their campaign for raises.

The strikes halted public transport in many cities during the morning rush hour, slowed mail service and garbage collections. The workers are demanding a wage increase of 5 percent and protesting a government offer of 2 percent coupled with a 4-month wage freeze.

Israel Agrees Shultz Holding Talks In Damascus on Plan To Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

Israel had pressed strongly for Major Haddad as the military commander of a broader security zone reaching about 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of the Israeli border. Lebanon has agreed to the zone but with Major Haddad as a deputy commander. It is that point, and his precise role, that constitutes a subject on which Israel seeks clarification, officials said.

An official explained that Israel wanted to hear from the Lebanese themselves that they had, in fact, agreed to this and several other unspecified areas, as they had reported to Mr. Shultz. If the Lebanese reneged on their verbal agreement, as they had done in the past, an official said, the accord would be void.

The accord's other provisions would include a declaration of an end to the state of war, which Israeli officials were commending Friday as practically tantamount to a peace treaty.

The delicate question of normal nation-to-nation relations would be deferred by the accord, with negotiations to begin on an open border within six months of the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

(Continued from Page 1)

problems. "They can all be taken care of," Mr. Shultz said.

• The "clarifications" deal primarily with questions regarding the size and capability of the anti-terrorist unit in southern Lebanon that Major Saad Haddad, the pro-Israeli Lebanese commander, will be given. Major Haddad is said to receive the post of a deputy commander in charge of intelligence and anti-terrorist activities in southern Lebanon, a post less prestigious than the command function sought originally by the Israelis.

• The United States, to help persuade Israel and Lebanon to make necessary compromises, provided both countries with "letters of assurance" that underscore, on a number of topics, "our support for the agreement and our readiness to work to see that it's implemented and so on and things like that."

• The Israeli-Lebanese agreement will probably be signed next week by the delegations from both countries that had been involved in the negotiations over the past four months but had failed to overcome

the remaining obstacles that Mr. Shultz cleared away.

• No new aid programs are envisaged for Israel beyond the substantial amounts already provided by the United States, which now exceed \$2.5 billion annually. Substantial aid will also be given the Lebanese, but "first, they have to get foreign forces out."

• No decision has been made on the expansion of the international peacekeeping force now in Lebanon, which includes about 1,400 U.S. marines.

Although the agreement that was approved by the cabinet provides for the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, Mr. Shultz underscored that this was only the first step in what could be a difficult and prolonged process.

"It is a significant step that we have an agreement between Israel and Lebanon that will provide for complete, full withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon and at the same time gives the attention that must be given to the security needs of Israel," he said.

"Now obviously, we have to go on to the question of Syrian and PLO withdrawal," Mr. Shultz said.

Polls Predict a Socialist Victory In Spanish Local Elections Sunday

The Associated Press

MADRID — The Socialist Workers' Party of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is expected to win a decisive victory in local Spanish elections Sunday in its first test of

popularity since coming to power five months ago.

Polls for or even improve on the 46 percent of the vote they won in October's general elections, consolidating their position as the dominant political force in Spain a generation after the defeat of the left in the 1936-39 Civil War.

Their main rivals, the aggressively conservative Popular Alliance led by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a minister under General Francisco Franco, may see their October vote of 25.3 percent dip below 20 percent, according to the polls.

Such results would leave Socialists in command of most of the 13 regional parliaments being elected Sunday, make them the leading party in a majority of the 8,043 municipalities and leave only two big cities, Burgos and Santander, in the hands of the right.

Socialist confidence in the outcome was underlined by Mr. Gonzalez's decision to remain aloof from the campaign, which has centered on the Socialist Party's record in office under the slogan: "Put a good government in your town hall."

The Socialists' blend of liberal social reform and firmness has struck a popular chord. The party has also been helped by disarray on the right after the

collapse of former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center, which steered Spain to democracy after Franco's death in 1975.

Mr. Fraga discounts the polls and predicts a major triumph for his alliance, which stands to inherit most of the political territory of the now extinct centrist party of Mr. Suarez.

The Suarez party won about 3,800 town halls in municipal elections in April 1979, but lost most major cities to the Socialists and Communists, often in alliance, who won local control of 70 percent of Spain's 38 million people.

The Communists, whose share of the vote fell to 3.8 percent in October, are banking on Sunday's elections to show that they are regaining ground under their new leader, Gerardo Iglesias.

The Communists have tried to win back leftist support by exploiting what they say is the government's failure to fulfill some commitments to the left, notably on holding a referendum on Spanish membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

An authoritative poll predicted their share of the vote would rise to 6.7 percent, but this would still leave them little chance of winning a major region.

The expectation of a decisive Socialist victory focused interest on marginal areas. The regional parliamentary elections complete a program of devolution to 17 semi-autonomous regions, of which Andalusia, Galicia, Catalonia and the Basque country have already elected their parliaments.

32 Drown in Indonesia

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — Thirty-two people drowned when an overloaded river boat hit a sand bar and capsized in central Borneo, a newspaper said Friday.

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U.S. Agency Threatens To Close 2 A-Reactors Unless Safety Improves

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission said it would issue an order next month shutting down the Indian Point nuclear power reactors, 35 miles north of New York City, unless their operators produce a satisfactory plan for protecting nearby residents who live within 10 miles (16 kilometers) of the facility in the event of a severe nuclear accident.

The emergency planning rule was adopted in 1979 after the nation's worst nuclear power accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania.

Indian Point 2, an 873-megawatt reactor owned by the Consolidated Edison utility company that went into service in 1974, is now operating. Indian Point 3, a 965-megawatt reactor owned by the New York Power Authority that started up in 1976, is shut for refueling but is expected to be back in operation shortly.

Indian Point 1, a smaller reactor that is technologically obsolete, has been shut for years. The chairman of the commission and an official of the Power Authority agreed Friday that the Indian Point nuclear power plant can correct evacuation deficiencies, according to United Press International.

The chairman, Nunzio Palladino, said on television: "I think a workable plan can be developed. Considerable progress has been made." Philip Byrne, the executive vice president of the Power Authority, agreed with Mr. Palladino.

"We, in fact, at the plants have plans that have been in existence since 1975 and never found any fault with them. In three years we have set up thousands and thousands of details in these plans."

The proposals were conveyed to the Warsaw Pact states by the West last Tuesday. They called for recognition of the right of private groups to monitor national compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accords for commitments on an end to jamming of foreign radio broadcasts, and other concessions.

"We only take the reply as implicit rejection of the amendments, not outright rejection," a Western ambassador said Friday.

In Moscow, the Kremlin reaffirmed that it was ready to accept the original draft. It described this as a compromise and said the successful completion of the Madrid meeting was within reach.

A senior Soviet delegate meanwhile pointedly ignored the wife of a jailed Soviet activist at the conference center Friday.

Avital Shcharansky came to petition for her husband, Anatoli, who is serving a 13-year jail term. The document on human rights in Madrid is being negotiated on the house of my husband and other activists," Mrs. Shcharansky said.

When the Soviet deputy head of delegation, Sergei Kondrashev, sighted Mrs. Shcharansky after Friday's closed-door session, he turned on his heel and hurried from the building.

She met the ambassadors of the United States and other Western governments and said she told them it was impossible to reach realistic agreement with Moscow as long as people like her husband were jailed for their convictions.

"I have to remind people who talk about human rights exactly what happens in the Soviet Union," she said.

Mrs. Shcharansky, who last saw her husband nine years ago, was brought to the conference by a group of Western reporters. Spanish security guards were moving to expel her from the U.S. delegation gave her a formal invitation, thus allowing her to stay.

She said she had had no direct news from her husband since he ended a 120-day hunger strike in February and that he had not been seen by any friend or family member for 15 months.

Meanwhile, a Roman Catholic bishop said the church has demanded a police investigation of beatings inside a Warsaw convent this week by a band of men in street clothes.

"We have found a considerable amount of activity where the actual purpose of [a foreigner's] coming to the United States has been concealed and is [industrial] espionage," Mr. Schneider said at a news conference. "The numbers are significant enough to be having

Now we have two minor deficiencies left. I think they are correctable."

The commission also warned the owners of the Maine Yankee atomic power plant in Wiscasset that their emergency plan had been found defective and will have to be corrected within 120 days.

Two similar warnings were issued earlier to Indian Point. About 290,000 people live in the 10-mile zone around the two large reactors, Indian Point 2 and 3, which are located in Buchanan, New York, on the east bank of the Hudson River.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency last month advised the commission for the third time that emergency plans for Indian Point "continue to be significantly deficient," and that the agency "cannot assure that the public health and safety can be protected" in the area around the plant.

The commission gave the owners two weeks to explain in writing why the reactors should not be shut down and set oral arguments for May 26. Unless the commission is satisfied that the problems have been solved, it said it would issue an order by June 9 "promptly suspending operation" of the plants.

Enormous Consequences Seen
Officials said Thursday that if the plants were closed adequate power could be drawn from other sources to avoid the interruption of service, according to The New York Times. However, the officials — speaking for Consolidated Edison and the Power Authority — said a shutdown would have enormous economic consequences for New York City and Westchester County.

"The Power Authority said the overall increase in electricity production costs would be about \$18 billion between 1984 and 1990, The Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the largest customer of power from Indian Point 3, could face a 6-cent increase in the subway fare, the officials said.



Passengers on a jet to Nassau drink a toast in relief after a close call in another jet.

Jet Lands in Miami After Engines Fail

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — All three engines on an Eastern Airlines jumbo jet carrying 172 people between Miami and Nassau in the Bahamas failed Thursday, but the pilot was able to restart one engine and make a safe emergency landing in Miami.

Passengers put on their life vests and Coast Guard cutters moved into position as the plane fell powerless over the Caribbean Sea from 23,000 feet to 2,800 feet (about 8,500 meters to 850 meters) — almost four miles (6½ kilometers) — before the crew regained control. Smoke spewed from the single working engine as the plane landed.

Forty-eight passengers chose out to resume the flight to the Bahamas. As the others waited to board another Eastern L-1011, they consumed 384 one-shot bottles of liquor, supplied by the airline, said Jim Ashlock, an Eastern spokesman.

Mr. Ashlock said that O-rings — gaskets or washers that seal against an oil leak — were missing from each of the three engines when they were inspected after the incident. He said he did not know when, where or by which mechanics the bolts were last inspected.

National Transportation Safety Board and Federal Aviation Administration officials started investigations Thursday.

U.S. Admiral Wrestles With Moral Issue of Nuclear War

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After Admiral James D. Watkins, the chief of naval operations, received an honorary degree of doctor of humane letters at Marymount College in Arlington, Virginia, last summer, he turned to the audience and said, "I am a moral man."

"I am constantly making choices every day of my life, choices between good and evil," he said. "It is a constant battery of choices. Sometimes I must also choose between one good and another good, or between a greater good and a lesser good, or even perhaps between two apparent evils."

Among those choices, he told the gathering at the Roman Catholic women's college, were those pertaining to national defense.

"For our nation," he said, "we have chosen deterrence over war. We have chosen strength over weakness."

Since then, the admiral has expanded on the theme of the moral man in the military service in several articles, including a message to the senior class at the Naval Academy in which he said, "We have chosen possessing the weapons of potential destruction to ensure our peace."

Recently, Admiral Watkins, who has been the navy's senior officer for a year, reflected again on moral choices confronting military leaders in an interview that the concept of mutually assured destruction was morally assumed in the long run but that deterrence was legitimate until something better could be found.

Meantime, the nation's Catholic bishops this week approved a pastoral letter in which they gravely questioned the morality of deterrence. That has brought them into conflict with top officials of the Reagan administration, who have asserted that national security made the threat of nuclear retaliation a moral imperative.

Admiral Watkins, a Roman Catholic, declined to comment directly on the pastoral letter, saying that he had not yet seen the text.

He has been the only senior military officer to voice his moral views in public. He said he had discussed

the issues with other service chiefs at their twice-a-month prayer breakfast, saying, "Most of us agreed that we had never approached our responsibilities from what you might call a moral direction."

Admiral Watkins said he had decided to "approach this whole issue not from the Soviet threat and the U.S. response but rather to go back to fundamentals and deal with it on what I would have to call a moral basis."

In his view, Soviet military objectives are "morally flawed" while those of the West are "morally acceptable." Thus, "I have to look at the balance between the evils involved in nuclear exchange and I pick the lesser of the evils."

"That may be a negative way of looking at it, but I don't like to be overly positive about nuclear weaponry. I happen to believe that we ought to get rid of them."

Admiral Watkins drew a line between the morally acceptable now and the morally unacceptable in the future. He focused on the concept of mutually assured destruction, which holds that the Soviet

Union and the United States would blow each other up in a nuclear exchange.

"Mutually assured destruction has never been a concept that I could understand," he said. "I don't think it is morally sound."

But he said it was a reality today, and added, "I cannot condemn the United States for a mutually assured destruction concept, which is the way the world has been for 20 years."

As a long-term objective, "I believe the whole emphasis of this country now to rid the world of the employment of nuclear weaponry as a tool of political might is proper."

He asserted that much of the debate over the MX missile had been futile. "There has been too much focus on basing mode A versus basing mode B. You have to go back and get your fundamentals underpinnings for the whole deterrent strategy or you lose the picture."

The bishops asserted that the first use of nuclear weapons would be immoral. "That's a very significant problem for me from a moral standpoint," Admiral Watkins said. "We've always been the first ones to take a blow to the cheek. I believe as a policy we should never allow ourselves to be so rigidly structured that we don't raise questions in the mind of the Soviet Union."

Asked what would be his moral criteria for employing nuclear weapons, he paused.

"I would have to know the entire scenario up to this point. How did we get into this situation? What alternatives do we have? Have I used every single alternative at my fingertips? Are we about to see the demise of everything that we cherish? Are we about to lose the Western world and democracy? Is it very clear that it is now a question of subservience for an undefined period of years? Have I attempted to negotiate with the Soviet Union with the most powerful tools that I have left? Have we reached a stage of hopelessness?"

"Those are the kinds of things that would go through my mind," he said. "It would have to be that hard."

In its current form, the Republican plan bows to Mr. Reagan's demand for no major tax increases over the next two years, but trims his military buildup and gives him \$11 billion more in domestic spending than he wants.

It is more acceptable to Mr. Reagan than the plan approved by the Budget Committee, which would cut defense more deeply and require more than \$120 billion in tax increases over the next three years.

The Senate approved the health insurance money, as proposed by the Finance Committee's chairman, Robert J. Dole, a Kansas Republican, after rejecting a more costly alternative proposed by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, along the lines of a plan under consideration in the House.

It shelved earlier Thursday a proposal by Mr. Hollings and Senator Robert T. Stafford, a Vermont Republican, for an increase of \$1.5 billion for federal education.

for damage inflicted by nuclear weapons testing.

In the end, the president's strategic packages, calling for a combination of 100 MX missiles and an undecided number of small Midgetman mobile missiles, was approved. The amendment to make it easier for veterans to sue those who conducted nuclear weapons tests was defeated.

No superweapons were killed. Mr. Price said the committee rejected amendments to delete money for the Pershing-2 missile and the B-1 bomber. He said an amendment to break the committee's freeze on active duty military personnel was defeated.

The committee has attempted to tailor the authorization bill to Congress' clearly expressed intent to cut defense spending," said the chairman, Representative Melvin Price, a Democrat of Illinois, in reporting that his panel had voted 41-3 for the \$10.5-billion reduction.

Ronald V. Dellums, a Democrat of California, Dennis M. Hentel, a Democrat of Michigan, and Patricia Schroeder, a Democrat of Colorado, voted against the measure.

The three contended that the cut was not deep enough in light of the House Budget Committee's recommendation to limit the real growth of the military budget to 4 percent.

If the 4-percent ceiling holds, it will fall to the House Appropriations Committee to take up where the Armed Services Committee left off in making cuts.

The Senate Budget Committee has set a target of 5-percent growth. The administration is pressing for about 7.5 percent.

Representative Price said the major reductions were \$5 billion in procurement; \$2.8 billion in research and development; \$2.1 billion in operations and maintenance of ships, planes and other weapons on hand; \$500 million in military personnel, mostly by freezing manpower at current levels of active duty rather than increasing them by 37,300 as Mr. Reagan had requested; and \$53.5 million in civil defense.

Mr. Price said that an additional \$600 million would be cut from separate bills authorizing money for military construction and nuclear warheads.

The committee debated behind closed doors whether to authorize money for the MX missile, with several members trying to substitute missile submarines for the 100 MXs that Mr. Reagan intends to deploy in Minuteman holes, and whether to allow veterans to sue

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Senate Backs Additions to 1984 Budget

Educational Spending, Jobless Aid Increased

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Republican-controlled Senate on Friday added \$250 million for education to a 1984 budget blueprint already swollen beyond what President Ronald Reagan wants to spend for nonmilitary domestic programs.

By a 55-32 vote, the Senate accepted what promises to be one of a series of moves sponsored by Democrats to increase spending for federal social programs above the amounts approved by the Senate Budget Committee.

In his budget, Mr. Reagan recommended spending \$13.5 billion on education in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1. The budget panel recommended \$14.9 billion. The proposal to add \$1 billion was made by Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, and brought the total to \$15.2 billion.

On Thursday, the Senate, acknowledging that the United States still suffers effects of the recession, voted 90-9 to allow room in next year's budget for \$1.8 billion to provide health insurance for unemployed workers through 1985.

Both votes would still result in an increase in domestic spending levels that the Reagan administration says are already too high.

However, the Senate did reject, 63-34, an even bigger addition to the budget: a proposal to spend \$8.6 billion through 1986 to restore 13 weeks of extended unemployment benefits in 29 states.

These actions came as Senate Republican leaders edged closer to introducing their tentative budget substitute, even though they still lack the votes to pass it because of moderate Republicans' objections to its low taxes and high deficits.

They shared the plan with the Democrats in hopes of getting a bipartisan agreement to complete work on the budget by the middle of next week.

In its current form, the Republican plan bows to Mr. Reagan's demand for no major tax increases over the next two years, but trims his military buildup and gives him \$11 billion more in domestic spending than he wants.

It is more acceptable to Mr. Reagan than the plan approved by the Budget Committee, which would cut defense more deeply and require more than \$120 billion in tax increases over the next three years.

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In the end, the president's strategic packages, calling for a combination of 100 MX missiles and an undecided number of small Midgetman mobile missiles, was approved. The amendment to make it easier for veterans to sue those who conducted nuclear weapons tests was defeated.

No superweapons were killed. Mr. Price said the committee rejected amendments to delete money for the Pershing-2 missile and the B-1 bomber. He said an amendment to break the committee's freeze on active duty military personnel was defeated.

The committee has attempted to tailor the authorization bill to Congress' clearly expressed intent to cut defense spending," said the chairman, Representative Melvin Price, a Democrat of Illinois, in reporting that his panel had voted 41-3 for the \$10.5-billion reduction.

Ronald V. Dellums, a Democrat of California, Dennis M. Hentel, a Democrat of Michigan, and Patricia Schroeder, a Democrat of Colorado, voted against the measure.

The three contended that the cut was not deep enough in light of the House Budget Committee's recommendation to limit the real growth of the military budget to 4 percent.

If the 4-percent ceiling holds, it will fall to the House Appropriations Committee to take up where the Armed Services Committee left off in making cuts.

The Senate Budget Committee has set a target of 5-percent growth. The administration is pressing for about 7.5 percent.

Representative Price said the major reductions were \$5 billion in procurement; \$2.8 billion in research and development; \$2.1 billion in operations and maintenance of ships, planes and other weapons on hand; \$500 million in military personnel, mostly by freezing manpower at current levels of active duty rather than increasing them by 37,300 as Mr. Reagan had requested; and \$53.5 million in civil defense.

Mr. Price said that an additional \$600 million would be cut from separate bills authorizing money for military construction and nuclear warheads.

The committee debated behind closed doors whether to authorize money for the MX missile, with several members trying to substitute missile submarines for the 100 MXs that Mr. Reagan intends to deploy in Minuteman holes, and whether to allow veterans to sue

Union and the United States would blow each other up in a nuclear exchange.

"Mutually assured destruction has never been a concept that I could understand," he said. "I don't think it is morally sound."

But he said it was a reality today, and added, "I cannot condemn the United States for a mutually assured destruction concept, which is the way the world has been for 20 years."

As a long-term objective, "I believe the whole emphasis of this country now to rid the world of the employment of nuclear weaponry as a tool of political might is proper."

He asserted that much of the debate over the MX missile had been futile. "There has been too much focus on basing mode A versus basing mode B. You have to go back and get your fundamentals underpinnings for the whole deterrent strategy or you lose the picture."

The bishops asserted that the first use of nuclear weapons would be immoral. "That's a very significant problem for me from a moral standpoint," Admiral Watkins said. "We've always been the first ones to take a blow to the cheek. I believe as a policy we should never allow ourselves to be so rigidly structured that we don't raise questions in the mind of the Soviet Union."

Asked what would be his moral criteria for employing nuclear weapons, he paused.

"I would have to know the entire scenario up to this point. How did we get into this situation? What alternatives do we have? Have I used every single alternative at my fingertips? Are we about to see the demise of everything that we cherish? Are we about to lose the Western world and democracy? Is it very clear that it is now a question of subservience for an undefined period of years? Have I attempted to negotiate with the Soviet Union with the most powerful tools that I have left? Have we reached a stage of hopelessness?"

"Those are the kinds of things that would go through my mind," he said. "It would have to be that hard."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Bishops and Bombs

The two-year quest of the American Catholic bishops for an answer to the nuclear dilemma is as important as the result. In composing their 150-page pastoral letter, they heard scores of experts and weighed hundreds of nuances. The key bishops and their assistants now know as much about the issues as any laymen can.

Their sense of moral challenge is admirable. And many of their strategic judgments, like the finding that nuclear war can never be winnable, are beyond dispute. But their letter also contains ambiguities, contradictions and dubious policy counsel that other advocates of arms control will surely want to question.

Though they speak to the moral questions of war and weaponry, the bishops plainly hope to add political weight to the anti-nuclear movement now rallying behind the call for a Soviet nuclear freeze. Though they thus come perilously close to an undesirable involvement of the church in political action, bishops have an obvious duty to concern themselves with preparations for mass destruction and killing.

In their fusion of theology, morality, strategy and politics, the bishops wind up in a curious position. They are not only attacking the main doctrines of the Reagan administration but also straying far from the prevailing theories of the arms control community.

They reluctantly accept the United States' possession of nuclear weapons to deter a Soviet nuclear attack, pending complete disarmament. But they also characterize any use of nuclear weapons as immoral — thus emboldening Archbishop John Quinn to call upon Catholics in the armed forces to reject any order to fire them. The obvious contradiction is that a weapon that can in no circumstances be fired cannot very well deter an attack.

The bishops also undermine any strategy of deterrence by opposing the targeting of Soviet cities — even to threaten retaliation for the destruction of U.S. cities. This insistence, as in the pre-nuclear era, that military attacks must be limited to military targets paradoxically validates the view of those who want to prepare to fight "limited" nuclear war.

In supporting a nuclear weapons freeze, the bishops seem unmindful of the risk that such negotiations, if successful, could end up freezing the existing nuclear instabilities and actually add to the risk of war. And by repudiating NATO's threat that it may have to use nuclear weapons against a massive Soviet conventional attack, they oppose not only the views of allied governments but those of the bishops of West Germany and France.

Fundamentally, the American bishops' approach falters on the assumption that the nuclear dilemma can eventually be resolved by eliminating rather than controlling nuclear weapons. But there is no known way to get rid of The Bomb, no way to guard against all possible production or concealments of warheads.

That is why, for a quarter-century, negotiations have focused on limiting and reducing delivery systems.

Even reductions of Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons, while useful, are less important than achieving a stable nuclear balance. Too much reduction could add to instability, a small number of concealed weapons could make one side dominant.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Freeze Ambivalence

In the end, it turned out not to matter much whether the House voted up or down on the nuclear freeze. It was not that the freeze was essentially a symbolic gesture or that it appears to be doomed anyway in the Republican-controlled Senate or that even Senate passage could not force a determined president to substitute a congressional negotiating priority for his own. The freeze debate had produced something of a balance or stalemate in Congress, as perhaps also in the country. The vote was bound to reflect this division.

Few who followed the long and intense debate could have ended up believing that a freeze would "stop the arms race" or mark a choice between war and peace. Most legislators seem now to accept that things are more complicated. You can conclude as much not simply from the closeness of the many votes on freeze amendments but from the balancing off of the main parts of the final resolution as well. The House endorsed a freeze, but one with a time limit: It ends if reductions are not achieved soon. That both sides claimed victory, the one saluting the freeze and the other the limit, confirms the prevailing ambivalence.

On one side, there is still little confidence that President Reagan understands the specter of nuclear terror that moves millions of Americans, or that he will conduct serious arms control talks if he is not threatened with political retribution. On the other, there is an awareness, shared even by some supporters of the freeze, that it does not represent a promising way of achieving nuclear reason and stability. It is imprudent and indiscriminate in its reach, very tough to negotiate and tends to encourage unilateral disarmament. To some on both sides, the freeze looked better — or safer to support — when there seemed little chance it would pass. As its prospects improved, one of the backstairs arguments made in its favor was that it wouldn't be binding.

Still, the freeze movement has had its successes. It has induced the administration to

mellow some of its negotiating positions and pronouncements. To the extent that it has put pressure on the president, it has created a constituency for whose loyalty opposition politicians now vie. And it has added appreciably to the atmosphere of urgency and openness in which new strategic approaches are being worked out.

We refer in particular to strategic stability, which has to do less with limiting new weapons than with ensuring that existing ones are not fired. In this country at least, the strategic debate now concerns the role of weapons that are 1) accurate and powerful enough to make the other side fear a first strike and 2) vulnerable enough to encourage the firing of them first in a crisis lest they be hit before they are fired. These considerations are reflected in what appears to be the consensus report developing for a new small, land-based missile — a program that, by the way, a freeze would bar.

As it happened, Yuri Andropov helped Ronald Reagan. Earlier in the week, he made a new statement about the talks to limit missiles in Europe. It is not clear that he did anything more than go public with a part of the Soviet bargaining position already familiar to U.S. negotiators. But his wording was catchy enough to give rise to extensive Western speculation that Moscow was making a positive move. In a manner that Mr. Andropov could hardly have foreseen, freeze opponents seized on this hint and argued tellingly that the House should not take a step that might jostle the negotiations.

For freeze supporters and everybody else, this is the heart of it. Again and again during the debate, Mr. Reagan contended that a freeze would hinder his conduct of negotiations. Claiming as he now does that the struggle in the House came out his way, he is under a heavy obligation to show that his approach to arms control works.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

No Setback for A-Power

A Supreme Court decision putting states back into business as arbiters of nuclear power plant construction will not of itself set back the nuclear industry as much as it will speed developments which have gathered a great deal of steam on their own account. Those who build nuclear plants or seek to build them have had ample opportunity to condition themselves to shocks like this one.

We are pleased with the decision because it recognizes the theme of nuclear power development as one on which many variations should be played for the benefit of different states and regions called upon to accommodate it. The ability of a powerful industry to make allies in Washington who will compel states to accept nuclear plants whose presence

would be an offense to the public state of mind has been sharply reduced.

— (The Charleston, S.C.) News and Courier.

Where's the Passion?

What's the matter with the Democratic presidential contenders? Since Senator Edward Kennedy took himself out of the race in December, not one has issued a really stirring challenge to throw Ronald Reagan out of office. Not one, as far as anybody knows, has even uttered a memorable sentence.

Where is the passion from those who plan to make the race, like Senator Ernest Hollings and Senator Alan Cranston? Where are the rousing speeches from the front-runners, for instance Vice President Walter Mondale and Senator John Glenn?

— (The Fort Wayne, Ind.) Journal-Gazette.

FROM OUR MAY 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Negro Political League

WASHINGTON — The Negro-American Political League, with a membership of 800,000, has been organized to oppose the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft. The Rev. Milton Waldron, president of the league, announces that in the event of either of them being nominated, 90 percent of the Negroes in the North and West will fight against his election. He thinks they can overturn the Republican majorities in Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas. Republicans are alarmed by the movement. There are 25 congressional districts where the Negro vote exceeds the Republican majority, and 32 where the figures are debatable. The loss of 30 seats would make the next house Democratic.

1933: Advertising World's End

LONDON — Arthur E. Ware, who is so convinced that the end of the world is coming on June 12 that he has spent £2,000 in London during the past two weeks in advertisements of that dire event, explained (yesterday) how he had arrived at his conclusions. "Ten years ago, I started studying the Bible," he said. "And I found its prophecies startlingly correct, even to dates. For instance, I was able to know, as far back as last November, that the World Economic Conference would take place on June 12." He explained that the end of the world would only be getting started on that date. The "end" will drag on for seven years, he believes, and "Russia, especially, will be annihilated."

Religious vs. Political Claims to Moral Authority

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration cannot seem to make up its mind about the proper relationship between church and state. One day it is for the "separation" of the two and the next it is for "collaboration," depending on the issue of the moment.

Thus it welcomes the support of the revivalist preachers and the Moral Majority for the social and economic policies it favors, but resists the opposition of the Roman Catholic bishops to its policy on nuclear weapons.

The immediate question is not whether the administration or the bishops have the answer to the nuclear dilemma. The constitutional prohibition against the establishment of an official church in the United States is not at issue, but the right of the church to challenge official policies is questioned here, indirectly if not directly. This is the threshold question.

The bishops, in the pastoral letter they recently ratified, left no doubt that they opposed the Reagan nuclear policy and that they believed the

church had a moral responsibility to say so.

To be sure, the letter's proclamation encourages the anti-nuclear "freeze" movement at a delicate moment in the nuclear talks with the Soviet Union at Geneva; but the future of the human race is not the sort of issue "to pass by on the other side."

Religious leaders in America have never been indifferent to the moral implications of political policies.

"Religion in America takes no direct part in the government of society," Alexis de Tocqueville wrote in 1835, "but it must be regarded as the first of their political institutions." For, he added, religion had a decisive indirect influence in the United States, "working on the minds and hearts of the people, and shaping their morals, manners and customs."

Opposition to religious influence has, of course, been present since the beginning of the republic. Not one of the first six presidents of the United

States was an orthodox Christian, and Thomas Jefferson went so far as to produce a revised version of the New Testament, deleting all references to miracles, and portraying Jesus as nothing more than a powerful moral teacher.

But Abraham Lincoln did not reject the church's claims to moral authority in his long battle for the abolition of slavery. And in our own time, the Rev. Martin Luther King was free to fight for the rights of his people, though it cost him his life.

Nevertheless, the argument between morals and politics goes on — and why not? President Reagan describes his policy in Central America not only as "a vital interest" but also as a "moral duty." He clearly regards his nuclear policy as a shield against the forces of evil, and wishes the bishops would render unto Reagan the things that are Reagan's.

There is a tendency within the administration to regard the anti-nuclear movement as a serious but passing

phase run by well-meaning but misguided idealists, many of them doped by communist propaganda. This could be the administration's biggest mistake, which is saying something.

For the spread of these apocalyptic weapons has provided the deepest anxieties about the future of life among old and young, believer and unbeliever alike, and is not likely to go away even if the United States and the Soviet Union reach some kind of compromise that still leaves both with enough nuclear weapons to blow up the world.

The church is sustaining the peace movement, and the movement is giving new strength and purpose to the church in its struggle for a voice in the secular world. And the history of the religious wars of the past has a message of hope that is worth remembering.

The Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union has gone on now for almost three generations, and it is hard to imagine two adver-

sary nations with more different views of history or religion.

Yet there was another cold war between Islam and the Christian West that went on for 300 years because both sides believed that they had the only true way to assure eternal life, each speaking in dogmatic terms and seeing security only in the destruction of the other. And it was only when the principle of toleration gradually entered the minds of the exhausted combatants that a diversity of beliefs was tolerated and East and West finally agreed to withdraw and let each worship in its own way.

In recent years we have seen the development of this spirit of toleration within all the religious communities, with the possible exception of Iran, where dogmatism is ruining a once-great state. Pope John Paul II is a symbol of this cooperation between church and state today, and the Roman Catholic bishops' pastoral letter will no doubt be read far beyond the boundaries of their own church.

The New York Times.

Improving Schools: Prayer Isn't Enough

By Judy Mann

WASHINGTON — Consider this possible news story: American health has deteriorated so drastically in the past two decades that "our very future as a nation and a people" is threatened, according to a study released by the White House. President Reagan says the U.S. health-care system is in the "grip of a crisis," and one solution he proposes is to abolish the National Institutes of Health.

Nutty story, right? Of course. But that's about the gist of the White House response to the devastating report on the condition of U.S. education released by the National Commission on Educational Excellence. The commission, appointed by Education Secretary Terrell H. Bell, declared: "If an unfriendly foreign power had attempted to impose upon America the mediocre educational performance that exists today, we might well have viewed it as an act of war."

But President Reagan's response to what the commission called an "act of unthinking, unilateral educational discrimination" was to ignore the cost of educational recovery and to offer a not-entirely-plausible pledge that his administration would "continue to work . . . for passage of tuition tax credits, vouchers, educational savings accounts, voluntary school prayer and abolishing the Department of Education."

The commission's 18-month study produced an alarming catalog of shortcomings in virtually every phase of basic elements of secondary education. Nearly 40 percent of the nation's 17-year-olds cannot draw inferences from written material, only a fifth can write an essay, and only a third can solve a mathematical problem involving several steps.

Scholastic Aptitude Test scores declined without a break from 1963 to 1980, by 50 points in English and 40 points in math. Colleges, business and the military are complaining that they are burdened with remedial training in reading, writing, computation and spelling. Teachers are coming from the lower academic ranks.

Given the publicity in recent years about the decline in American education, the commission's report should come as no surprise. Much of what is in it has been said before. Its great value is that it has pulled together all the different symptoms that Americans have been hearing about and sounded an alarm, the likes of which we haven't heard since the Russians beat us into outer space.

There are 45.5 million American students enrolled in kinder-



garten through 12th grade, and the commission is saying in no uncertain terms that millions of them are at risk of coming out of high school incapable of functioning in colleges, the military or the work force. Only 5.1 million of these students are in private schools. Yet President Reagan's answers to the problems outlined by the commission were to limit federal "intrusion" into education and to suggest a series of financial steps that benefit only the private schools.

To its credit, the commission avoided politically charged issues such as tuition tax credits, and made a series of no-nonsense recommendations on how to produce better-educated young people: longer school days, longer school terms, tougher requirements in social studies, sciences, mathematics and languages, national standards of achievement.

Pointing out that fewer than half of the newly employed math, science and English teachers are qualified to teach those subjects, the commission also recommended higher pay and better training of teachers and some form of reward for teachers who do good jobs.

The task being outlined by the commission is enormous: It will require a great change on the part of teachers, administrators, students and parents, as well as a commitment of manpower and money to a national purpose that has been badly ignored. Given the condition of most state budgets, that means it will cost federal money.

Americans have long recognized that investments in education are investments in the nation's future.

This is not the time for politics or for lambasting the Department of Education and ignoring the very useful function it could serve as a clearinghouse in a national effort toward educational recovery.

President Reagan has an opportunity to exercise his considerable leadership skills to chart a course for that recovery. It is a historic opportunity to unite the nation behind a great purpose. But to do that, he will have to acknowledge that it is not enough to pray for excellence in education. One has to pay for it, too.

The Washington Post.

Yes, Europe Can Defend Itself Without U.S.

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The proposition that Western Europe could defend itself without the help of the United States runs into two objections, both of them false. The first says that, as long as Europe is not politically united, with some kind of common European security policy, no European defense is practical. The second asserts that, without the United States, Europe is materially too weak to look out for itself — that the alternative to the trans-Atlantic alliance is capitulation.

Perhaps the only places in Europe where this is not the conventional wisdom are Britain and France, where people do take seriously the notion of an independent defense, even though they may not entirely believe in it. They take it seriously enough to have spent a great deal of money on independent nuclear deterrents as well as large conventional forces, with the purpose certainly of being able to contribute to a common defense, but also to give their countries the possibility of independent action.

Which is a polite way to describe the possibility of standing aside from a European war.

In West Germany and the Low Countries, where the Green parties and the peace movement are strong, the problem is most often put in absolutist terms. The majority say there must be a policy of nuclear deterrence because only that would deter the enemy. Anything less is unacceptable because it would imply the prospect of a conventional battle actually fought on West German territory.

But does not nuclear first use suggest the possibility of a nuclear battle on West German territory? No, no, the answer goes, because with the threat of nuclear first use, and the alliance with the Americans, there cannot be a war. The West German peace movement's total rejection of nuclear weapons is logical counterpart to the West German majority's total reliance upon them.

In both cases there is a certain denial of reality. The Greens deny that there really is a security problem: it's all a U.S. invention. The West German majority refuses to think beyond the point where deterrence might fail. There, and in the Low Countries, the question of a U.S. withdrawal from Europe is also met with simple denial: It will not happen, it cannot happen. It must not be talked about or thought about.

But of course it must be thought about. There is significant pressure developing in the United States to withdraw forces from Europe. It is

very far from carrying the day, even in the conservative Reagan administration, but it is a growing sentiment that reflects certain important factors in the U.S. economic and strategic situation.

It also expresses an American taste for the freedom of "unilateral" policy, unconstrained by allies. It suits the historical isolationism of the country. It reflects resentment of the gap between what West Europeans spend on their defense and what the American taxpayer spends, at a time when the people of at least six West European countries have higher per capita incomes than Americans do.

Europe is not weak. Consult any economic atlas, and you will find that the European members of NATO together have a gross national product one-third larger than that of the Soviet Union and all the countries of the Warsaw Pact. The West Europeans have a population one-fourth larger than Russia's, and it is a better-educated, professional, more sophisticated, more productive population. European technology is far in advance of Russia's in most domains.

Obviously the Europeans are a great deal weaker than the Soviet Union in military forces-in-being, but that is because they have cho-

sen to rely upon defense by the United States. It is quite within the economic and technological capacity of Western Europe to reverse that choice.

Moreover, Europeans have no need for political unification in order to defend themselves. NATO is not a political union, but it defends the West. NATO is an old-fashioned treaty of mutual defense, with part (or all) in West Germany's case) of the military forces of its members placed under a common command for the purposes of that defense. Exactly the same thing could be done by the Europeans acting without the United States.

And they will not be without the United States, speaking realistically. Europe is never going to have to defend itself in total isolation from the United States. Even if U.S. general forces leave Europe, a permanent U.S. interest in Europe's independence will remain.

But Europe's present security arrangements, made nearly 35 years ago, are showing their age. Americans in particular are becoming restless with them. It is time to think seriously about the alternatives, and the obvious alternative is a serious, independent defense by the West European powers themselves.

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Why Did Russia Deploy SS-20s in First Place?

By Irving Kristol

NEW YORK — In the heated controversy over intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, one simple but crucial question seems never to be asked: Why did the Soviet Union provide the controversy by deploying several hundred of its own intermediate-range missiles?

There is no obvious answer, or at least no answer obvious to an outsider. This, in turn, leads to some rather chilling speculations about Soviet perceptions or Soviet intentions, or both.

The Soviet Union's actions cannot possibly have anything to do with deterrence, as we understand that concept. Soviet conventional forces in Europe are markedly superior to those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — even Moscow does not dispute that. True, NATO also has tactical nuclear weapons, but these are battlefield weapons of relatively short range. And, in any case, the Soviet Union also has such tactical nuclear weapons, which in numbers and quality are an easy match for NATO's.

It is also true, as the Soviet Union keeps emphasizing, that Britain and France have 162 nuclear weap-

ons of their own, outside of NATO's command, but these are (by now) familiar ballistic missiles, capable of obliterating cities but of little use against military installations, because they are not very accurate. The Soviet Union, for its part, has nearly 10 times that number of such missiles. So it is impossible to believe that the Soviet Union is genuinely concerned about the possibility that France or Britain will launch any kind of pre-emptive nuclear strike.

The SS-20s that have been deployed by Moscow are, in one important respect, a new order of nuclear missiles. These intermediate-range missiles, each carrying three warheads, are extremely accurate. They can destroy not only cities — they are not needed for that — but also missile sites, military installations, communications centers and troop concentrations far beyond the battlefield. They are not merely "holocaust" weapons, of which the Soviet Union has more than enough. They are also powerful military instruments.

It is important to note that these

missiles involve no novel technological breakthrough. The United States could have built them at any time, but refrained from doing so, fearing it would destabilize the balance of forces in Europe and accelerate the arms race. The Russians apparently did not feel the need for any such self-restraint.

Why? Why were the Kremlin leaders not satisfied with the status quo in Europe — a status quo clearly tilted in their favor, militarily, though not to a degree that annulled deterrence?

Two possible answers come to mind.

First, the Soviet military establishment has concluded that any conflict in Europe will be nuclear from the outset, and has provided itself with a first-strike capability against all military centers in Western Europe. The SS-20s have exactly that capability. Since the Russians bitterly oppose deployment of comparable missiles by NATO, they obviously consider it important they have such a first-strike option — this despite official proclamations that they would never ex-

ercise it. In short, the Soviet Union's definition of its national security involves a Western Europe in a condition of radical military inferiority and vulnerability. It does not accept the notion of a balance of power or even a balance of terror in Europe.

Second, the Soviet political establishment is persuaded that such a disproportion between the military strength of the Warsaw Pact and NATO will enable it, without actual military conflict, to intimidate the nations of Western Europe into policies more congenial to Soviet ambitions. These would include the dissolution of NATO, the removal of U.S. military forces and favorable financial and trade arrangements between Western Europe and the Soviet Union.

There may be less alarming explanations for the Soviet Union's conduct — but it is not easy to think of them.

The writer, professor of social thought at the New York University Graduate School of Business, is co-editor of *The Public Interest*, a journal. He contributed this article to *The New York Times*.

LETTERS

Settling Cambodia

Regarding "Hanoi Is Encouraging Vietnamese to Settle in Cambodia Districts" (IHT, April 13):

I noted with disbelief Professor Turkey's view that Hanoi's main reason for the settlement of Vietnamese in Cambodia was to develop the Cambodian economy and not (as seems more likely the case) to absorb Cambodia. Turkey reasons fallaciously when he claims that the Cambodians lack the people to perform certain critical economic functions when Vietnamese settlers are engaging in such basic economic activities as farming, lumbering, fishing, salt working and handicrafts. Granted, Cambodia has always been a relatively underpopulated country and more people could assist in the development of the economy, but it is no more "normal" for Vietnamese to want to live in Cambodia than in Laos, Thailand or southern China. It would only be "normal" if the Vietnamese settlers believed they could enter and control certain parts of the Cambodian economy with the support and protection of the Vietnamese authorities.

RANDALL C. CUMMINGS, Manila.

Closing the Gap

Regarding "The Deeper Causes of the U.S.-Japan Trade Gap" (IHT, April 12):

Professor McKinnon rightly recommends a combination of easier money and lower interest rates in the U.S., and the opposite in Japan, in order to close the trade gap between them. A closed gap would silence cries for protection from American industry hurt by Japanese imports. But, in fishing for deeper causes of the gap, he pulls out the federal budget deficit and wrongly recommends cutting spending and raising taxes. These would only make the existing depression worse and reinforce demands for protection. Besides, the excessive budget deficit is a symptom of the depression caused by tight money policies in the U.S. The monetary policies he recommends would help reduce both the trade deficit and the budget deficit.

ROBERT HANEY SCOTT, Hong Kong.

Spelling Test

Regarding "Luxembourg Diploma Using Music as Passport to Travel, Acclaim" (IHT, April 8):

During his nine years in Washington, music served Luxembourg ambassador Meisch as "passport" that allowed him to travel to 49 states. The music-making diplomat is now looking forward to continuing his playing in Bonn, his next post. "In Germany," he said, "music is written with a capital M." In his opinion how is music written in the United States?

PILUTTI HEISKANEN, Vienna.

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Authority

children share 31 tents allocated by the army.

The Conservative Party administration of President Alessandri has allocated about \$250 million for the reconstruction of the city, including about \$5 million in low-interest credits for the rebuilding or repair of homes.

Within months, officials say, construction will be beginning on business, and new programs have been planned to attract multinational companies and national light industry.

Mayor Salazar said, "For six months or two years we can build new housing. But what we have to ask ourselves is: What will these people do before they can find homes and what will they do on the day after the rebuilding is over?"

ated from Azerbaijan Polytechnical College with a degree in engineering and worked in machine-building enterprises until his transfer in the Ministry of Foreign Trade in 1940.

In 1941-47, he approved equipment acquisitions and served as deputy department chief for equipment purchased from the United States. After 1947, he held senior posts in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Selena Royale

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Selena Royale, 78, who played maternal roles in the movies until her career ended after she refused to testify before Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's investigating committee, died in Mexico April 23, a friend said.

Miss Royale played Elizabeth Taylor's mother in "Courage of Lassie," Jane Powell's mother in "Date With Judy," and Gig Young's mother in "Come Fill the Cup."

She had lived in the town of Teuchitlan since 1955, three years after Red Channels magazine claimed she was a Communist sympathizer. She refused to testify before the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee inquiring into Communist infiltration of the entertainment industry.

■ **Other deaths**

Yampan Taylor, 72, who portrayed a series of mild mannered characters in television and movies, died in Los Angeles of a cerebral hemorrhage. It was disclosed Thursday.

James Henry Breasted Jr., 74, an art historian and former director of the Los Angeles County Museum, Wednesday after a long illness at the Lakes Region General Hospital in Lacونا, New Hampshire.

Amsterdam — A synagogue in Amsterdam, built in 1675, is being closed after a dispute over who should pay for security measures, Jewish sources said Friday.

The city, struggling with a tighter budget, has said the cost of measures recommended by police to protect the 17th-century synagogue was prohibitive. But the Jewish community refuses to pay, saying that the people who are the target of abuses should not be asked to help toward the cost of combating them.

No serious attacks on Jews have taken place in the Netherlands, but discussions on security measures intensified after last year's attacks on the Jewish community in Paris.

announced their resignations Wednesday night. Their resignations followed the resignation Tuesday of Javier Lupo Gamarrá, the minister of industry, commerce and tourism.

Official sources said Mr. Velarde had suffered a mild heart attack and had left the high altitude of La Paz to rest in the eastern lowland city of Santa Cruz. Mr. Barrientos said he was "returning to the struggle alongside peasant masses." Mr. Lupo cited family reasons.

Meanwhile, the police fired water cannon and tear gas Thursday night to disperse 200 civil servants demonstrating outside congress in support of demands for a law allowing them to form their own union.

Tribune

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 Agree to SALT-2 if Khrushchev Demands

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'King of Comedy' Opens Cannes Fête



Detail from "Water Bearers"

Carlos Saura's "Carmen," from Australia Peter Weir's "The Year of Living Dangerously," from India Mrinal Sen's "The Case Is Closed," from Italy Marco Ferreri's "Story of Piera," and from Britain James Ivory's "Heat and Dust" and Terry Jones's "Monty Python: The Meaning of Life." "The Wall," by the Turkish director Yilmaz Guney, who made last year's prize-winning "Yol," is entered without nationality.

Appearing out of competition will be John Badham's "War Games" (U.S.), Ermanno Olmi's "Cammina, Cammina" (Italy), Tony Scott's "The Hunger" (Britain), Geoff Murphy's "Un" (New Zealand), Robert Duvall's "Angelo My Love" (U.S.), Serge Gainsbourg's "Eauquieur" (France), Mande Linder's "The Man in the Silk Hat" (France) — a tribute to Max Linder, the French dress-suit comedian whose polished style inspired Charlie Chaplin and Adolphe Menjou — and Michael Lindsay's "La Voix Humaine, based on Jean Cocteau's one-char-

The jury has the novelist William Styron as its president, and its members include Sergei Bondarchuk, the Soviet director, and Karel Reisz, the British director.

The Directors' Fortnight section of the festival, which has brought many novice film-makers to worldwide attention, is celebrating its 15th anniversary this year with showings of 19 films. The Critics' Week will have projections of works recommended by the French critics' association, while still another section, *Un Certain Regard*, will project a program of films illustrating trends in modern cinematography.

Casket Fetches £380,000
The Associated Press
LONDON — A 3-inch-high 14th-century French Gothic casket brought £380,000 (\$596,000) in an auction at Sotheby's Friday. Carved with scenes from the legend of St. Eustace, the casket is thought to have been acquired by James I on his accession to the English throne in 1602.

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Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

Plan to Start Wage Earners' Funds Is Drawing Opposition in Sweden

STOCKHOLM — Two major events are perturbing the Swedes these days. One is the stepped-up espionage by Soviet submarines in Swedish waters. The other is the "situation in the foreign office," a government spokesman says. But the foreign office is saying that the heightened submarine activity "doesn't fit" with the peace offensive and bid for greater East-West trade by Yuri V. Andropov, the new Communist Party chief, and the peace offensive.

The other event is the decision of the Social Democratic Party to propose "wage earners' funds" to provide profit-sharing for workers, with a plan to reinvest the funds in corporate equities.

Swedish employers' groups have now gone all-out in denouncing the Social Democratic proposal, which had been debated within the party for 12 years. The four main associations of big and small employers have jointly declared that the funds would mean "the transformation of the Swedish social system."

They assert that the plan, if carried out, would mean "a form of socialization that has not been tried anywhere else in the world" and that it would represent a "radical change in the system when Sweden's economy is in crisis."

The Social Democrats agree that there is a "Swedish crisis," which they see as a decline of such major Swedish industries as iron mining, shipbuilding and textiles. They contend that the new plan for profit-sharing would help regenerate the economy.

Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt says that a major object of the proposal would be to increase the competitiveness of Swedish industry in world markets. He is aiming also to reduce inflation by holding down the rate of wage increases. But to get the support of the major labor federation, Landsorganisationen, or LO, the government must be prepared to give the workers something in return. Hence, profit-sharing has become the order of the day.

The first step in the creation of the new wage earners' funds, Mr. Feldt says, will be presentation of a specific profit-sharing proposal, which will be subject to a national debate. Without giving specific numbers, Mr. Feldt said company profits would be subject to profit-sharing only above some "normal" level. The funds for the wage earners would then represent only a portion of "above normal" profits. In addition, an adjustment would be made for inflation.

Business spokesmen here say they would not have such strenuous objections to profit-sharing if it were on an individual basis. They object to the possibility of collective labor control of the profit-sharing funds and takeover of companies.

This has become an ideological issue for the more radical intellectuals of the LO and apparently of its new leader, Stig Malm. The LO appears to be internally divided on the funds issue, with many of the workers preferring individual ownership to collective control.

Mr. Feldt, who is regarded as a moderate on the issue, insists that "unions will never be the trustees or owners of the funds." How the funds will be controlled and managed, he says, remains a matter for "debate and definition." The original idea of union control of the funds, he said, "has been abandoned."

Rather, he sees the likelihood of the new funds being treated like Sweden's government pension funds, with tripartite control by employers, unions and the state. He notes that some of the pension funds are already being invested in corporate equities and regards the suggestion that the wage earners' funds would be used for the "transformation of the society" as farfetched rhetoric.

Prime Minister Olof Palme has the difficult job of avoiding a party split on the issue. "Development that could cost him the next election in 1985, it now appears that the more radical versions of the workers' fund have indeed been set aside."

"If we believed that government control of industry were better than the present system, we would not joke around with a wage earners' system, which could take 40 to 50 years to put into effect," said Deputy Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. "We would nationalize industry as the former non-Socialist government did."

The Social Democrats appear sensitive to the problem of avoiding the alienation of much of the electorate on the funds issue. Public opinion polls have shown a significant majority opposed to the fund. With many Swedish companies increasingly going multinational, the Social Democrats also need to avoid alarming business lest it encourage capital flight and weaken the international structural crisis.

Social Democratic leaders have been going out of their way to have in recent meetings with business groups to assure them of their concern and respect. The Social Democrats stress the need for an improvement in business profits as a means of encouraging business investment and a more dynamic economy.

On their side, some business leaders concede that they are not so upset about the funds leading to a transformation or radicalization of Swedish society as their trade, association and intellectual spokesmen appear to be. Some businessmen say that, once the propaganda war dies down, a compromise among business, labor and the government will emerge.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 6, excluding bank service charges.									
	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	Gr.	It.	Sp.	Port.	D.M.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.365	4.334	112.47	37.20	1.889	—	5.431	133.17	31.945
Brussels (L)	48.80	77.02	119.93	40.08	3.355	—	27.795	64.055	—
Frankfurt	2.445	3.855	—	—	11.912	—	99.86	111.91	—
London (L)	1.5702	—	3.855	11.915	2.2945	—	4.349	77.06	32.75
Madrid	1.6547	2.2947	—	—	39.50	—	50.82	29.82	10.17
Paris	7.365	1.591	—	—	0.470	—	0.462	—	—
Rome	2.365	11.915	—	—	—	—	36.00	15.01	30.84
Stockholm	2.365	3.855	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.365	3.855	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 DEM	0.9382	0.8877	2.365	4.817	1.3473	—	2.547	43.340	1.914
1 FR	1.9363	0.4697	2.365	1.9363	1.9363	—	3.938	33.08	2.29

(S) Sterling; (L) London; (Y) Yen.

(C) Commercial bank; (A) Amounts needed to buy one point (1/100 of 100) Units of 100 (L) Units of 1,000

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	18M	24M	36M	48M
1M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
3M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
6M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
9M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
12M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
18M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
24M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
36M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
48M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4

Key Money Rates

United States									
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	18M	24M	36M	48M
1M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
3M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
6M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
9M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
12M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
18M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
24M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
36M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
48M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4

West Germany

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	18M	24M	36M	48M
1M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
3M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
6M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
9M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
12M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
18M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
24M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
36M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
48M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4

Japan

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	18M	24M	36M	48M
1M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
3M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
6M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
9M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
12M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
18M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
24M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
36M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
48M	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.; Bank of America; Bank of Montreal; Bank of New York; Bank of Paris; Bank of Spain; Bank of Sweden; Bank of Switzerland; Bank of the Netherlands; Bank of the West Indies; Bank of the East Indies; Bank of the South Sea Islands; Bank of the North Sea Islands; Bank of the Baltic Sea Islands; Bank of the Black Sea Islands; Bank of the Red Sea Islands; Bank of the Persian Gulf; Bank of the Indian Ocean; Bank of the Arabian Sea; Bank of the Bay of Bengal; Bank of the Andaman Sea; Bank of the Malacca Sea; Bank of the Sulu Sea; Bank of the Celebes Sea; Bank of the Molucca Sea; Bank of the Philippines Sea; Bank of the Visayas Sea; Bank of the Luzon Sea; Bank of the Mindanao Sea; Bank of the Irian Sea; Bank of the New Guinea Sea; Bank of the Solomon Sea; Bank of the Vanuatu Sea; Bank of the New Caledonia Sea; Bank of the French Polynesia Sea; Bank of the Cook Islands Sea; Bank of the Niue Sea; Bank of the Tokelau Sea; Bank of the Marshall Islands Sea; Bank of the Micronesia Sea; 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Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

[illegible]

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Stocks													
	Sales In			Net				Sales In			Net		
	100s	High	Low	3pm	Chg	Open		100s	High	Low	3pm	Chg	Open
Acadline	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Adelco 1/2	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/2	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 3/8	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/4	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/8	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/16	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/32	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/64	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/128	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/256	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/512	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/1024	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/2048	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/4096	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/8192	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/16384	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/32768	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/65536	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/131072	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/262144	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/524288	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/1048576	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/2097152	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/4194304	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/8388608	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/16777216	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/33554432	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/67108864	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/134217728	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/268435456	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/536870912	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/1073741824	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/2147483648	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/4294967296	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/8589934592	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/17179869184	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/34359738368	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/68719476736	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/137438953472	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/274877907944	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/549755815888	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/1099511631776	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/2199023263552	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/4398046527104	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/8796093054208	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/17592186108416	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/35184372216832	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/70368744433664	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/140737488867328	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/281474977734656	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/562949955469312	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/1125899910938624	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/2251799821877248	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/4503599643754496	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/9007199287508992	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/18014398570017984	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/36028797140035968	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/72057594280071936	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/144115188560143872	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/288230377120287744	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/576460754240575488	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/1152921508481150976	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/2305843016962301952	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/4611686033924603904	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/9223372067849207808	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/18446744135698415616	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/36893488271396831232	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/73786976542793662464	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/14757395308578732928	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/29514790617157465856	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/59029581234314931712	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/118059162468629863424	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/236118324937259726848	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/472236649874519453696	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/944473299749038907392	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/1888946599498077814784	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/3777893198996155629568	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
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Alcoa 1/15111572795984622518272	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
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Alcoa 1/1934281317868431682338816	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/3868562635736863364677632	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
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Alcoa 1/15474250543547453458710528	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/30948501087094906917421056	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/61897002174189813834842112	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
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Alcoa 1/31691265114567584685427330550272	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/63382530229135169370854661100544	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/126765060458270338741709322201088	25	25	25	25	0	25	1,497	149	149	149	0	149	
Alcoa 1/253530120916540677483418644402176	25												

Floating Rate Notes

[illegible]

Non Banks

9%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
10%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
11%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
12%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
13%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
14%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
15%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
16%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
17%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
18%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
19%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
20%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
21%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
22%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
23%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
24%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
25%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
26%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
27%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
28%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
29%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
30%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
31%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
32%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
33%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
34%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
35%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
36%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
37%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
38%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
39%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
40%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
41%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
42%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
43%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
44%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
45%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
46%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
47%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
48%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
49%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
50%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
51%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
52%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
53%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
54%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
55%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
56%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
57%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
58%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
59%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
60%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
61%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
62%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
63%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
64%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
65%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
66%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
67%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
68%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
69%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
70%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
71%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	
72%	2%	Barry	1	21	3%	2%	

Murdoch Moves to Create Satellite TV Network in U.S.

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher whose newspaper empire spans three continents, has signed a \$75-million agreement with Satellite Business Systems that would enable him to create a nationwide, direct-broadcast satellite-to-home television network in the United States by the end of this year.

News Satellite Television, a British-based company controlled by Mr. Murdoch, signed a six-year agreement with Satellite Business Systems of McLean, Virginia, that would give it the rights to five transponders on the SBS III satellite, which was launched by the U.S. space shuttle in November.

The transponders would, in turn, be made available to a joint venture between International Satellite Television, a California company, and NewsAmerica, Mr. Murdoch's U.S. company, which owns the New York Post. The Village Voice, the Boston Herald and sev-

eral other newspapers and magazines.

A transponder on a direct broadcast satellite acts as a transmitter, beaming television programs into homes equipped with special dish receivers. The dishes that the Murdoch joint venture will offer will range from 1.2 meters (4 feet) to 1.8 meters in diameter. The venture will be seeking to service homes that are not readily accessible to cable television.

"We're going to have five channels of video programming," said William Komers, the president of International Satellite Television, "including a 24-hour-a-day premium movie channel, family interest programming, sports and other kinds of programming."

However, he would not disclose any details.

Mr. Komers said that "agreements are in place" both to manufacture the dishes and to distribute them to subscribers of the new TV service.

Donald Kammerfeld, president of NewsAmerica, said the venture

"represents a logical extension for us." However, he says, NewsAmerica will initially provide financial resources to the venture rather than initiate original programming.

Mr. Murdoch has extensive television interests in Australia and has been involved in British television programming. He was co-executive producer with the Robert Stigwood Organization of the film "Gallipoli." However, he has not been involved until now in the cable television market in the United States or England.

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Communications Satellite Corp., a Washington-based satellite company, had set up a subsidiary, Satellite Television Corp., to provide broadcast services at that time.



Rupert Murdoch

CBS and RCA had also received FCC permission for direct broadcast satellites.

However, United Satellite Communications, Inc., a New York-based company, discovered in 1981 that existing low-power satellites could be used to provide a direct broadcast service. With money from General Instrument Corp. and Prudential Insurance, USCI is also expected to begin its satellite service by the end of this year.

Southland Indicted On Bribery Charge

NEW YORK — Southland Corp., the 10th largest retailer in the United States, and two individuals were indicted Friday by a federal grand jury on charges involving an alleged plan to bribe state officials to fix a tax problem.

The men indicted by the federal court in Brooklyn were Eugene Mastropieri, 46, a former New York City councilman, and Eugene DeFalco, 44, of Dallas, a vice president of Southland.

Each man was accused of three counts of conspiracy involving allegations that they laundered \$96,500 for an attempt to bribe unnamed officials to fix a tax case.

The indictment alleged that as part of the conspiracy Mr. DeFalco received a \$50,000 kickback that \$25,000 went to Mr. Mastropieri to buy his influence. Another \$20,000 was allegedly placed in a fund to bribe the officials.

The indictment also charged that Southland listed the \$96,500 as a

legal fee although Mr. Mastropieri had never done any legal work for the company.

Court records show that John Thompson, Southland's chairman, was being investigated by the grand jury.

The tax problem involved sales taxes owed by Southland's 7-11 stores in New York. The indictment did not say how much these taxes were, but law enforcement sources said they totaled about \$4 million.

The conspiracy allegedly began in 1977 when Mr. Mastropieri was chairman of the New York City Council's Committee on Economic and Industrial Development. The indictment said the bribe was to unnamed officials of the department of taxation.

The two men were charged with three counts of conspiracy and the company was charged with conspiring to violate the federal Interstate Travel Act for purposes of paying a bribe.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Businessmen Think Recovery Will Last, U.S. Survey Finds

NEW YORK (Reuters) — American businessmen not only think the U.S. economy is in recovery from recession but also believe that a period of long-term, sustained growth is in the offing, a survey conducted by Louis Harris shows.

After surveying 602 chief executive officers and chief financial officers from the largest 1,200 U.S. corporations, Mr. Harris said Thursday: "American businessmen have learned their lesson from the up and down cycle. Their companies are lean and frugal and they intend to stay that way."

Seventy-seven percent of the executives surveyed believe the recovery will be modest this year, Mr. Harris said, but 61 percent felt that it will lead to a period of sustained growth and will not be just a "temporary blip upward." He said 28 percent felt the growth of the gross national product, adjusted for inflation, would be 2.1 percent to 3 percent in 1983, while 23 percent saw the GNP as rising 3.1 percent to 4 percent. For 1984, 27 percent of the forecasts fell in the 3.1 percent to 4 percent range, while 21 percent saw general growth at 4.1 percent to 5 percent.

Western Oil Consumers to Meet

PARIS (Reuters) — Ministers from 21 leading Western oil-consuming countries will meet here on Sunday to assess energy market prospects up to the year 2000 and ways of cutting dependence on imported supplies, the International Energy Agency said Friday.

Latest estimates being prepared for the ministers are expected to show that in the first quarter of 1983, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' share of the oil market fell to less than 35 percent, compared with more than 40 percent during 1982 and nearly 60 percent in the mid-1970s, sources close to the agency said.

The key issue facing ministers is whether market stability can be sustained as world economic recovery gathers pace, they said.

W. German Payment Surplus Up

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West Germany's overall balance of payments showed a provisional 5.53-billion Deutsche-mark (\$2.26-billion) surplus in March after a 5.03-billion Deutsche-mark surplus and compared with a 1.58-billion Deutsche-mark surplus in March 1982, the Bundesbank said Friday.

U.K. Unemployment Registers Fall

LONDON (AP) — The number out of work in Britain fell slightly in April to 3,169,879 or 13.3 percent, but only because of a change in the way the jobs are counted.

The total reported Friday by the Department of Employment was down 2,511 from 3,172,390 in March, which was then 13.6 percent of the work force. Starting in April, the figures do not include unemployed men over 60 years of age, who no longer have to register for state benefits. This lowered the April total by 26,400.

In addition, the government has revised downward the size of the British work force to a current 23.8 million.

Ford to Seek Plant Concessions

DETROIT (AP) — Philip Caldwell, chairman of Ford Motor, said Friday the automaker will seek concessions from workers at Ford's steel unit, Rouge Steel, to make the plant competitive with the U.S. steel industry.

He said that wages at the plant are higher than those in the newly negotiated contract in the U.S. steel industry. Ford officials hope to work out some agreement with the United Auto Workers, which represents the 4,000 Rouge steelworkers, "as soon as possible," Mr. Caldwell said.

Ford announced Monday that talks with a consortium of Japanese firms, headed by the Japanese steelmaker Nippon Kokan, on the sale of a majority stake in Rouge Steel had ended without success. The stumbling block had been labor issues, including how to put the steel unit in Dearborn, Michigan, on a par with other U.S. steel mills which agreed to concessions earlier this year. Reportedly, Rouge steelworkers earn about \$27 an hour compared with \$23.50 at other U.S. steel firms.

Company Notes

Management announced Friday a world group profit of 280 million Deutsche marks (\$114.7 million) in 1982, compared with 272 million in 1981.

Chrysler, a Japanese car audio manufacturer, said it has French government approval to set up a joint venture in France this year with an undisclosed partner to produce car audio equipment and accessories. Savin Corp. has confirmed that it will move its corporate headquarters to Stamford, Connecticut, in a move that will close four sites in Westchester County, New York. It said no layoffs would result.

EC Is Expected to Rule Soon on Consolidated Accounts

By Ethan Bronner

BRUSSELS — A key European Community law requiring companies organized in groups to give a more comprehensive view of their finances by consolidating their accounts is likely to be approved by the 10 governments in the next two months, EC officials said Friday.

The so-called Seventh Company

Law Directive will ensure greater transparency in the relations between parent companies and their subsidiaries and give a clearer picture of the transfer pricing policies of multinational companies, they said.

Debate over this directive, which has been in the works for more than a decade, has been long and arduous, centering on the size of

companies covered, definition of a parent company's control over a subsidiary, whether to include partnerships and holding companies and whether subconsolidation would be required.

Virtually no consolidation is required in most member states, meaning major legislative changes for them. Only Italy and Ireland have comprehensive consolidation.

The officials said compromises have been worked out for almost all the issues and the directive may be adopted as early as May 16.

Member states would have until 1988 to draft their legislation, which would run along the following lines:

Groups with total assets above 4 billion European Currency Units (\$4.3 billion), 8 million ECUs in

turnover and 250 employees would have to file consolidated accounts.

However, in a 10-year transition period starting in 1990, member states would be able to apply a size threshold of up to two and half times those for assets and turnover and up to twice the number of employees.

On the question of control of a company, the directive would require consolidation where a minority shareholder exerts control through an agreement by shareholders, and consolidation would be optional where effective control was demonstrated by appointment of board members, the officials said.

This is in keeping with West German law but in slight contradiction with British law. The inclusion of holding companies has been one of the stickiest points in the negotiations, with Luxembourg vociferously opposing and everyone else in favor. Luxembourg argues that excessive transparency could cause holding companies to move out of Luxembourg.

The directive would in any case require holding companies to be included in consolidated accounts if they are subsidiaries, but the dispute has been over what to do if the holding company is itself a parent.

But the thorniest problem is one left over from the community's Fourth Directive and which must now be decided upon — whether holding companies must publish a list of their major interests. Luxembourg has so far refused to go along with this proposal, but other governments are optimistic it will back down.

U.S. Deficit On Trade Narrowed

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — With exports rising for the first time in two years, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed to \$8.4 billion in the first quarter of 1983 from \$12.1 billion for the last three months of 1982, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

If the deficit continues to narrow at the first-quarter pace, the deficit for the year would be less than last year's record \$36.3 billion. However, officials have predicted that the red ink will increase later in the year, with this year's total deficit climbing well above the record.

The report covered only trade in items such as manufactured goods, farm produce and oil. It excludes trade in services and other financial transactions — areas in which the United States generally shows a surplus.

The new figures run parallel to a report the department released last week showing the merchandise trade deficit narrowing to \$10.8 billion in the first quarter of 1983 from \$12.8 billion in the fourth quarter of last year. The version includes most of the same items but excludes military trade and computer shipping charges, a more favorable view.

Details of the new report said: Exports increased 4 percent to a total of \$50 billion in the first quarter, but they were still 18 percent below their most recent peak in the first quarter of 1981.

Imports declined 3 percent to \$58.4 billion, mostly because of a drop in imports of foreign oil.

Big Cars Are Making A Comeback in U.S.

(Continued from Page 9)

pounds and an 6 feet tall. I have a hard time getting in and out of small cars. I've had a back problem, too. I see guys coming in here and they're tremendously large. We had a woman come in recently and buy a Grand Marquis and she made me look like a midget. And what happens to the people with five kids?

There is image. A big luxury car, as the American consumer has been reminded by years of relentless marketing, symbolizes success.

For Eugene Smith, marketing manager at Merck & Co., appearance was an acknowledged factor in his choice. He had not bought a new car in seven years, until he signed the papers for an Olds 98 Regency last week.

"The car I've got has 140,000 miles on it," he said. "She's starting to rust. I guess there's a little bit

ego in my decision. I don't think someone in my position should be driving around in a rusting car."

Car makers are delighted by the big-car surge because their profit is considerably greater than that on smaller vehicles — sometimes as much as \$500 or \$600. To take advantage of the strong sales, the Big Three automakers recently marked up prices on their large cars.

Shortages of cars are cropping up and dealers expect that some buyers are going to be shut out of this year's models, even though General Motors, Ford and Chrysler have been running their big-car assembly lines at an accelerated pace.

Just a few weeks ago GM, for instance, raised production at its Fairfax, Kansas, assembly plant to 60 cars an hour from 50 on each of two shifts and recalled 500 workers. The plant turns out the Buick LeSabre, Chevrolet Impala and Caprice as well as the Olds Delta 88.

This week, the output at GM's plant in London, New Jersey, which makes Cadillac and the Olds Toronado, was raised to 50 cars an hour from 45 on two shifts. Around 300 workers were brought back. Buick will add a second shift at its Flint, Michigan, big-car plant on Monday.

As far as dealer profits go, however, a car is pretty much a car. Although the "spread" between the dealer price and the list price is greater on larger cars, dealers wind up selling everything below list, at razor-thin margins, because of stiff competition and the sluggish market. Thus, they say, they generally make about the same no matter what size the car is.

The irony is that, in keeping with strategic decisions made years ago, a number of the big models are being downsized next year. So the days of big cars may be numbered. "It's just a matter of time," Mr. Mitola said. "I'd say that by 1988 you won't see a large car as we know it today."

The general atmosphere is much more bullish than two years ago," said Ron Cox, Celtech's business manager. "Celtech has shown that it does not take long to catch up."

Hopeful that Celtech is on its way, the government is now planning to establish a similar company with different private backers to concentrate on commercializing discoveries in the laboratories of the Agricultural Research Council.

U.S. Futures Prices

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Grains

WHEAT

1500 bushels minimum, dollars per bushel

May 1983 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

July 1983 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

Sept 1983 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

Nov 1983 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

Dec 1983 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

Jan 1984 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

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Nov 1988 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

Dec 1988 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

Jan 1989 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

Food

Open High Low Settle Chg.

WHEAT

1500 bushels minimum, dollars per bushel

May 1983 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

July 1983 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

Sept 1983 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

Nov 1983 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

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Apr 1984 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

May 1984 15.75 15.75 15.75 +0.04

SPORTS

Bruins Stay Alive
As Peeters Shines

United Press International
BOSTON — Pete Peeters turned in a sparkling 21-save effort Thursday night to keep the Boston Bruins alive in their National Hockey League playoff series. The Bruins scored a 5-1 victory over the New York Islanders in Game 5 of the best-of-seven Wales Conference.

NHL PLAYOFFS

ence final and now trail in the series, three games to two. The winner will play Edmonton for the Stanley Cup.

"Right from the goal out, we played a terrific game," said Gerry Cheevers, the Bruins' coach. "We checked a lot better, and we took advantage of opportunities. We needed a game like this."

Five different players scored for the Bruins.

Boston spotted the Islanders a 1-0 lead 3:12 into the game when Bob Nystrom scored on a 58-foot slapshot. But the Bruins outshot the Islanders, 21-7 in the first period, and 33-15 over the first two periods, when all of the scoring took place.

"Pete doesn't worry about goals that are already scored," said the Bruins' Brad Park. "I told him not to worry. The key is that we came right back and scored and scored again."

Boston tied the game at 5:07 of the first period when Craig MacTavish picked up a loose puck in front of Billy Smith and flipped in

a backhand. Barry Pederson scored what proved to be the game winner 68 seconds later by tapping in Rick Middleton's rebound for his 14th goal of the playoffs, tying him with Mark Messier of Edmonton for leadership in goals scored.

Boston's first two goals were the result of excellent forechecking, which the Bruins maintained throughout the game. They outshot New York 45-22.

Boston put the game away with three unanswered goals in the second period, but Peeters stole much of the spotlight with a pair of brilliant stops on Anders Kallur and Bob Bourne during a New York power play while the game was still 2-1.

Shortly thereafter, New York's Gord Lane was called for hooking, and Ray Bourque made it an eight-second power play when he came out from behind the New York net and backhanded in a rebound.

After another spectacular stop by Peeters on Paul Boutilier's deflection, Peter McNab put Boston ahead, 4-1, at 12:06. McNab was standing in front of the Boston net with New York's Mike McEwen draped all over him but somehow managed to get part of his stick on a shot by Park to beat Smith.

The Bruins then made it 5-1 with 33 seconds remaining in the second period on a pretty play by Bruce Crowder, who went around Denis Potvin and fired a pass into the crease that skipped past Smith.



Bruce Crowder (32) and Luc Dufour embracing after Crowder scored on the Islanders.

Canada's Biggest Junior Hockey Event Moves to the U.S.

The Associated Press
PORTLAND, Oregon — The Memorial Cup junior hockey tournament, one of Canada's major sports events, will be held in the United States this year for the first time in the 65-year history of the competition.

The weeklong tournament, which begins Saturday at Portland's Memorial Coliseum, determines the major junior hockey champion for North America.

The system is divided into three leagues — the Western Hockey League, Ontario Hockey League and the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League. The leagues take turns serving as host of the Memorial Cup.

This year was the Western Hockey League's turn. Since the Portland Winter Hawks were the most successful franchise in the league in terms of attendance, they were the obvious choice.

Ed Chynoweth of Calgary, president of the Canadian Junior Hockey League, called the Memorial Cup the most important amateur hockey championship in the continent.

"I'd have to compare it to either the best college basketball playoff or the best college football bowl game," Chynoweth said. "That's what it is up here. The graduates out of this go right to the National Hockey League. This is the show-

case. It's the supremacy of major junior hockey in North America."

Portland and Seattle are the only U.S. teams among the 40 members of the Canadian junior hockey system. The competitors, most of them Canadian, are aged 17 through 20. The league has become the major source of NHL talent.

The Portland general manager, Brian Shaw, said: "We are the top attendance team in all major junior hockey in North America. We're averaging 6,000 per game this season, which is phenomenal for junior hockey."

Portland advanced to the Memorial Cup last year for the first time in the club's seven-year history.

The event was held in Hull, Quebec.

A major change in this year's competition is the automatic inclusion of a team from the host city. Portland lost to Lethbridge in the WHL finals, but both teams are in the Memorial Cup.

"It's being done on an experimental basis," Chynoweth said, "and I think it's something we're going to watch very closely as to whether it was the right step."

"Economic stability was a necessity," Shaw said. "Last year the Memorial Cup was played before 2,000 to 3,000 people maximum in Hull, Quebec. This year it will be 7,000 to 10,000."

Shaw said that 6,500 package tickets for all eight cup games already have been sold. "That's the greatest amount of pre-sale in the history of the Memorial Cup," Chynoweth said.

The tournament begins Saturday with Oshawa facing Lethbridge and Portland playing Verdun. Two more games are set for Sunday, with single games planned on Monday and Tuesday.

The teams with the second- and third-best records play in the semifinals, with the winner to meet the team with the best record in the final. The championship game will be televised nationally in Canada.

Predicting the Kentucky Derby—
Wait for Sudden Move on the Turn

By Andrew Beyer
Washington Post Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — In the popular imagination, the Kentucky Derby is usually won by a horse who makes a powerful late charge through Churchill Downs. When the race draws a congested 20-horse field, however, many handicappers look for horses who have enough early speed to stay out of trouble.

In fact, both of these notions are fallacious. But there is a particular type of horse who will win the Derby in almost any year when there is no standout, like Seattle Slew or Secretariat, who simply has more ability than his rivals. The historical evidence is undeniable.

1980: Gemline Risk rushes past the tiring leaders on the turn, opens a clear lead and holds off Rumbold's late rally.

1981: After the speed horses kill themselves with a suicidal early pace, Pleasant Colony rallies from 17th place. Jorge Velazquez steers him through heavy traffic and the colt accelerates powerfully on the turn to take command.

1982: Gato del Sol comes from last place, circles the field on the turn, takes the lead in early stretch and pulls away.

1983: Marfa accelerates past Desert Wine and Sunny's Halo on the turn, opens a clear lead and holds on to defeat Play Fellow and Cavendish.

Year after year, horses win the Kentucky Derby by coming from far behind and taking command of the race with a sudden move on the turn. Speed horses do not win unless they are truly superior animals; in big fields, they are usually trounced. True stretch-runners do not win often, either. Fourteen of the last 15 Derbies have been won by the horse leading an eighth of a mile from the wire.

There is much logic behind these phenomena, and it suggests that the same type of race will develop Saturday. In a large field, there will always be a number of speed horses, and they have to be hustled early to get a favorable tactical position. The hot early pace will start

The Field

PP Horse	Jockey	odds
1. Slow O' Gold	Cordero	4-1
2. Play Fellow	Cruikshank	4-1
3. Gato del Sol	Harvey	5-2
4. b-Charming	Alonso	5-2
5. Desert Wine	Chamorro	15-1
6. Low Talk	Chamorro	30-1
7. Country Prince	Vandenberg	20-1
8. e-Preaching	Garcia	15-1
9. e-Totipot	Volante	15-1
10. Sunny's Halo	Delahoussaye	5-2
11. e-Explosive	Neuhoff	30-1
12. Current Hope	Solis	12-1
13. Portentous	McCloskey	20-1
14. e-Fall	Alonso	15-1
15. Filly Mac	Alonso	20-1
16. e-Princess	Litman	30-1
17. e-Lady's Lib	Esposito	30-1
18. e-Morito	Vandenberg	5-2
19. e-Highland Park	Brumfield	15-1
20. b-Cavendish	Pincay	5-1

10-Coupled: Bourbon Native, Total Departure, Marfa.
11-Coupled: Charming, Cavendish.
12-Coupled: Frenchy, Highland Park.
13-Field: Low Talk, Lady's Lib, Filly Mac, Princess, Explosive Wagon.
14-Coupled: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

15-Harvey: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

16-Berrie: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

17-Tony: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.



Tom Herr of the Cardinals (right) was called out sliding into third base by umpire Bruce Froemming as Luis Salazar, the Padre third baseman, made the tag. The Cards won, 4-3.

Oberkfell Leads Cards Past Padres

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN DIEGO — Ken Oberkfell had four hits and drove in two runs, including a two-out single in the ninth inning, to help the St. Louis Cardinals to a 4-3 victory Thursday over the San Diego Padres.

Gary Lucas (0-2) retired the first two batters in the ninth inning before Willie McGee singled to right and stole second. That brought up Oberkfell, who lined a 3-2 pitch to right field. Bruce Sutcliffe (3-0) pitched the final two innings for the victory.

"When I'm not hitting well," Oberkfell said, "it's because I'm standing straight up and pulling away from the ball. When I crouch, I seem to hit the ball pretty good. Crouching helps me stay back and I don't come off the ball as easily."

Juan Bonilla singled to center to drive in Mario Ramirez from second and give the Padres a 3-2 lead in the seventh, but Lonnie Smith of the Cardinals hit the first pitch from Lucas in the eighth for his second homer.

The Cardinals also got a run in the first inning when Oberkfell singled and Keith Hernandez singled. Sixto Lezcano's first homer of the year tied it in the second, but St. Louis went in front again in the third when McGee singled, was balked to second by Andy Hawkins and scored on Oberkfell's single.

An error by shortstop Ozzie Smith on Luis Salazar's two-out, bases-loaded grounder in the sixth scored Alan Wiggins and enabled the Padres to tie the game, 2-2. Wiggins had singled, was walked to second and walks to Lezcano and Terry Kennedy loaded the bases.

Braves 6, Astros 3

In Atlanta, Craig McMurtry yielded only four hits in six innings and Dale Murphy and Glenn Hubbard homered as Atlanta beat Houston, 6-3. McMurtry (3-1) struck out two and walked one before leaving for a pinch-hitter in the sixth.

In the American League, at Minneapolis, Andre Thornton drove in two runs and stretched his hitting streak to 10 games to help Cleveland beat Minnesota, 7-5.

Lendl, the defending champion, offered no excuse for his loss to Leconte. "He just played very well," Lendl said. "He didn't miss anything. He was serving well, he hit great approach shots and he was putting pressure on me. There was nothing more I could do. I did my best."

As for whether he would continue to play in the doubles at Forest Hills, McEnroe said, "I'll have to wait and see how it feels. I won't jeopardize it in doubles."

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The 29-year-old Amritraj once was ranked 21st in the world but since has fallen to 382nd position in the Association of Tennis Professionals rankings.

The other opening singles match in the semifinals of that zone was suspended because of rain in Tokyo, Japan, after Japan's top professional, Tsuyoshi Fukui, took a 2-1 lead over Doog Wook Song of South Korea.

In Istanbul, Zimbabwe won the first two singles matches against Turkey in their European Zone B competition, as Orlando Lourenco beat Necmet Demir, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, and Philip Tuckis defeated Murat Gurler, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

On Thursday in Monte Carlo, Monaco qualified for the second round of European Zone A play by winning the first two singles and the first doubles competition against Luxembourg.

McEnroe Easily Gains
Quarterfinals in N.Y.

NEW YORK (UPI) — John McEnroe required only 67 minutes to dispose of Jan Gunnarsson, 6-1, 6-2, Thursday and reach the quarterfinals of the Tournament of Champions at Forest Hills. He was to play Tomas Smid, a 6-1, 6-1 winner over Scott McCain.

Earlier, Henri Leconte upset Ivan Lendl, 6-2, 6-3, and Brad Gilbert used a service break in the 10th game of each set to surprise Kevin Curren, 6-4, 6-4. Guillermo Vilas, Paul McNamee and Johan Kriek also reached the quarterfinals.

While McEnroe is now the favorite, he pulled a muscle in his inner right thigh during a doubles match Wednesday night. Dr. Irving Glick, who treated McEnroe, said: "With proper strapping, the chances for re-injury are minimal."

"It crosses your mind when you have a problem," McEnroe said, "but I like to make an effort. But I also have to think of myself and I don't want to hurt myself. Doc would have told me if I'd hurt myself more by playing."

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The favored Amritraj beat Thailand's national champion, Sombart Uammonjongk, 6-4, 6-0, 6-3, and then watched his teammate Sathi Menon top Supaj Meesawad, 7-5, 6-2, 6-0.

Needing just one more victory in the best-of-five competition, Amritraj and his brother Anand will meet Uammonjongk and Meesawad on Saturday in doubles.

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SPORTS BRIEFS

NFL Union Votes to Keep Garvey

PORT ST. LUCIE, Florida (AP) — The board of player representatives for the National Football League Players Association has voted to retain Ed Garvey as the union's executive director. The vote was 20-7 in favor of retention with one absentee.

"I couldn't have asked for more than Ed Garvey has given us over the last 12 years," said Gene Upshaw, the union president. "Now labor and management have to kick their wounds and go on with the game."

Garvey was criticized strongly by some players during and after last season's 57-day players strike. A collective bargaining agreement was signed in December after half of the 16-game season was canceled, but not before two teams — the New Orleans Saints and San Francisco 49ers — voted to ask for Garvey's resignation.

Elway Deal Said to Include Games

DENVER (AP) — As part of the John Elway trade, the Denver Broncos agreed to play the Baltimore Colts in two National Football League exhibition games, the Denver Post reported Friday.

Edgar F. Kaiser Jr., owner of the Broncos, confirmed to the paper that the two exhibition games were discussed "at the same time" he was negotiating to bring Elway to Denver. Both games will be played in Denver; the dates have not been announced.

In recent years the Colts, who do not draw well, have had trouble landing opponents for exhibition games.

Graham, Nelford Share Golf Lead

HOUSTON (UPI) — David Graham birdied six of the first eight holes Thursday to shoot a 5-under par 66 and share the first-round lead in the Houston Open golf tournament with Jim Nelford.

"That's my best round of the year," Graham said. "Certainly that front nine was the best I've played in I don't know how long. I hit it straight, and when I got on the greens, I made the putts."

John Cook was a shot behind the leaders with Lindy Miller and Curt Bryum. Lee Trevino thrived a huge gallery by pulling in at 68, a score matched by Thomas Gray and Bob Boyd.

Jeantot Nearing Newport Finish

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (UPI) — Philippe Jeantot was reported 500 miles (800 kilometers) from the Newport finish of a 27,000-mile around-the-world solo yacht race on Thursday, and was due in port early Sunday. With his 55-foot cutter Credit Agricole he holds a 10-day elapsed-time lead in the four-leg race.

Bertie Reed, in his 49-foot sloop Althea Voortrekker, was reported 185 miles behind Jeantot.

Baseball Booming in El Paso

EL PASO, Texas (UPI) — The El Paso Diablos broke five Texas League records Thursday night in a 20-19 victory over Midland.

The records include the most extra-base hits in one inning (7), the most total hits in one inning (13), the most consecutive hits in one inning (10), the most consecutive players to score in one inning (11) and the most players with two hits in one inning (4). The Diablos tied a record for total bases in one inning (28). El Paso set four other offensive records last Saturday in a 35-21 victory over Beaumont.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	12	8	.600
Baltimore	12	8	.600
Cleveland	11	7	.611
Minnesota	11	7	.611
Toronto	11	7	.611
New York	11	7	.611
Detroit	11	7	.611

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	14	10	.583
St. Louis	12	8	.600
Montreal	12	8	.600
Pittsburgh	12	8	.600
New York	12	8	.600
Chicago	12	8	.600

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ART BUCHWALD Testing the President

WASHINGTON — "The rising tide of mediocrity threatens our very future as a nation." Thus saith the recent report by the National Commission on Excellence in Education.

Here are a few statistics they uncovered. There are 23 million functionally illiterate adults in the country, and 13 percent of all 17-year-olds cannot read, write or comprehend. The average teacher in the United States makes \$17,000 a year and must moonlight to stay out of the poorhouse. There are severe shortages of instructors in math, science and foreign languages. Half of those now teaching these subjects are not qualified to do so.

President Reagan, in his radio address, blames the U.S. government's role in the past 20 years for the country's educational problems. If parents would just get involved in their children's learning process, and we turned our education back to the local communities, all would be well again, the president said. He was adamant that the government not increase its activities in education for any reason.

If anyone needs remedial education right now, it's the president of the United States. "All right, Mr. President, here is a graph. The red line shows where the Soviets are in education, and the blue line shows where we are. Note the blue line is going down every year and the red line is going up. What does that mean for the nation?"

"American parents aren't doing their job."

"It could mean that it also could mean the country is not spending enough on education to meet the Soviet threat. Now, Mr. President, here is another chart. It indicates that if we keep turning out people not equipped in the sciences, commerce, or technology, we will soon be overtaken by our competitors throughout the world. As the nation's leader, what should you do about it?"

"Work for a constitutional amendment to bring back prayer in the schools."

"I'm not certain that's the correct answer. Would you consider raising teachers' salaries and getting more qualified instructors to make sure our students are equipped to deal with the tasks that lie ahead?"

"Are you crazy? I need every dollar I can get for defense. Bigger budgets for education are not the answer."

"But where are you going to get the people to build your weapons and learn how to use them if they are illiterate?"

"I don't know the answer to that one. Go on to the next question."

"Do you know what it costs the country in unemployment, welfare, and crime because Americans can't read and write?"

"I didn't know I was supposed to study that."

"Don't you think it's your duty as president to be concerned about the quality of education in the United States? Isn't it a question of national security and survival?"

"I've advocated tax breaks for parents who want to send their kids to private schools."

"That isn't the right answer, Mr. President. You have to consider the illiteracy bomb in this country with the same seriousness you consider the threat from Central America."

"You don't expect me to appear before a joint session of Congress just because Americans can't read and write?"

"I could eventually become a bigger threat than El Salvador."

"If I did that, Congress would take away my tax cut for this year. Are you seriously asking me to choose between the education of our children and a 10 percent tax cut?"

"Mr. President, your homework assignment was to read the report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education. Apparently you watched television instead."

"It's not my fault. I didn't know I was going to have a test today."

Brahms

By Donal Henahan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Poor Brahms. Of all the great composers he is the one whom many listeners find easiest to condescend to, if not actually dislike. We can't really pity him, however, because audiences do not tire of hearing his works and musicians pay him tribute in the best way possible, by incessantly performing his music. It would be hard to find a musician who would deny his importance.

And yet, though May 7 marks the 150th anniversary of his birth, there remains something about Brahms that can breed antagonism. I remember once, to my infancy as a critic, suggesting to a famous violinist that perhaps Brahms was a minor composer who owed his status to the early publicity efforts in his behalf by Schumann and Joachim. The only response I received was a blank stare. For me, older musicians such as Brahms and Puccini lay like logs across the road, taking up space on programs and blocking public acceptance of modern composers.

This polemical approach to Brahms is anything but new. It dates back to the time when he was set up as the chief enemy of progressive art by the Wagner-Liszt publicity bureau. The "New Germans" as the avant-gardists were known, were convinced that music's hope lay in throwing off the formal chains of the Classical tradition and fusing the arts. Music drama and the tone poem were the future; the symphony and the sonata were the past. This was a simplistic approach to a complicated issue, but as propaganda it worked. The train was leaving for the future and everybody wanted to climb aboard. Several generations of influential critics enlisted in the Wagner-Liszt crusade, partly no doubt because they recognized the artistic vitality of the new ideas, but partly also out of a fear of being left behind by history.

In superficial ways, Brahms did look to be out of step with the Romantic times. He came to maturity in a period that was beginning to value innovation and stylistic experiment above continuity and tradition, but it was not in

his nature to think that way. His music, first to last, resists classification, unless it helps to say that it manages to straddle the Classical and Romantic styles. He is hardly ever mercurial or — heavily forbidden — frivolous. He stands, however, in the line of Mozart and Schubert, whose originality did not consist in overthrowing forms but in refining them.

Despite his reserve and his obsession with formal order and discipline, Brahms was as committed a Romantic as his publicist Schumann and perhaps as true to the Romantic movement's deepest ideals as any "New German." Nothing is more characteristic of Romanticism in music than its urge to fuse poetry and music in song. Brahms was a tireless composer for the voice whose output of vocal works exceeds 400. Even so, he tends to use texts to support his music, not the other way around. He is rarely literal. He shrank from the sort of autobiographical self-exposure that leads so much modernist to Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll" or "Wendelsbock Lied."

A great deal can be read into Brahms' symphony, though most listeners probably do not feel impelled to try. If you care to detect an end-of-the-world feeling in the Fourth Symphony, go right ahead, but do not expect Brahms to provide the mood; you bring your own back. Brahms' music is a reflection of his life, therefore, Brahms being the rallying point for those, like the critic Eduard Hanslick, who despised program music and espoused the idea that music has no meaning outside itself, beyond the abstract interplay of notes and formal patterns.

That belief, which now seems less an aesthetic theory than a bowl of protest in reaction to what the more literal-minded followers of Liszt and Wagner were doing, certainly continues to have supporters. So, you might think that Brahms would be a favorite of the post-Wagner "pure-music" school. You would be wrong. Chiefly because of his apparently unshakable popularity, Brahms has been made a symbol of all that is conventional, respectable and safe in contemporary music-making. In militantly modernist



Johannes Brahms

circles, therefore, he can be safely shrugged off.

With some logic, however, Brahms might even be recognized as one of the most "modern" of composers. There is a stringency in his composing methods that should recommend him to the 20th-century academic sensibility. Many biographical anecdotes attest to his love of law and order. One of the passions of his childhood, which extended into adulthood, was collecting lead soldiers. When he was 25 years old, he wrote to his mother asking her to send along his toy troops, which he enjoyed lining up in neat ranks and files.

Alongside his obsessive rigor, however, there was in Brahms a spirit that refused to be chained to social conventions or to long-term intimacies. In fact, he was a stubbornly independent, alienated artist of a type that our own century has come to know too well. There is something contemporary, too, in his disdain for the theater and in his reluctance to compose for it. A number of opera librettos were offered to him, but he always found reasons to reject them.

The recent interest in music for ensembles smaller than the symphony orchestra would have found a friend him: As his biographer Karl Geiringer puts

it, "Chamber music, and all music that can be performed at home, underwent a revival thanks to Brahms."

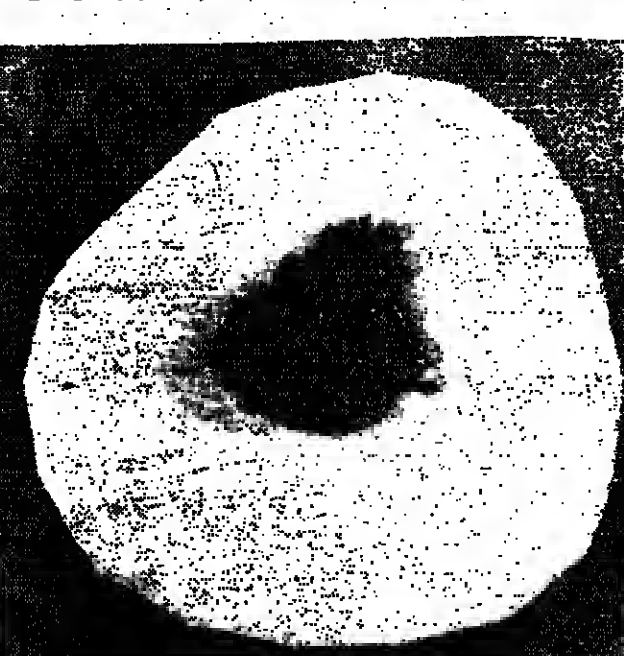
Although he was a splendid pianist, he hated performing in public and did as little of it as possible. His disdain for virtuosity was so pronounced that it evidently contributed to the breaking of his long friendship with the violinist Joseph Joachim. Like many 20th-century composers, Brahms preferred to stay out of the performing arena and devote himself to the purer art of composition. That's an attitude we still recognize and so is the Brahmsian penchant for irony and his hatred of sentimentality, which run as themes through his letters.

What could be more familiar to us, furthermore, than the phenomenon of the composer who is so conscious of history that composing becomes almost impossible? Although he managed to produce a respectably large body of work, Brahms was one of the first important composers to feel the past as a burden.

"A symphony is no joke," he is supposed to have said. He understood too well what the dead had accomplished to dare to match Beethoven's nine, let alone Mozart's 40-plus or Haydn's 100-plus. Near the end of his life he supposedly went through his papers and destroyed whatever pieces he felt were unworthy of him. Shouldn't the heart of the modern-day composer, so intimidated by history that he can publish no more than a work or two a year, go out to such a soul brother?

It is a mark of genius that it goes on eluding us. Just three years before Brahms died, the person who may have known him best in all the world, Clara Schumann, wrote to a friend: "To me he is as much a riddle — I might almost say as much a stranger — as we was 25 years ago." Clara was talking about the riddle of Brahms the man, but she could as easily have meant the enigma of his music. A century after the millions of Wagner declared war on it, the music of Brahms is still mysteriously alive. It's enough to shake one's faith in the power of aesthetic press agency.

PEOPLE Christo's Island Lilies



The Associated Press

The Bulgarian artist Christo (at right) and his army of "Red Ants" helpers are encircling 11 islands (one is shown above) in Biscayne Bay, between Miami and Miami Beach, with pink plastic fabric. The project began Wednesday after 30 months of preparation, seven public hearings with community officials, and several court battles with environmentalists. Christo, who is using 6.5 million square feet of fluorescent fringed-pink polypropylene, says the stunt is costing him \$3.1 million. Christo, 47, hoped to get his "Surrounded Islands" project completed in one day but windy weather has hampered his hundreds of unpaid helpers, who gathered in Miami from all over the United States and several countries abroad. The staling of islands is being transformed into giant pink flowers with green centers by the plastic fabric floated and tied to foam buoys for 200 feet around the circumference of each islet. "The project is a poetic gesture. Without poetry we cannot live," said Christo. He said he was inspired by the famous "Water Lilies" of Claude Monet, painted by the aging and partially blind French Impressionist master nearly a century ago. The project is the latest of the giant wrapped works by Christo, who has pursued

this art form since he was a student at the Fine Arts Academy in Sofia.

Edwin O. Reischauer, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, is in stable condition at a Boston hospital, suffering from gastritis, an inflammation of the stomach lining. Reischauer, 72, was flown from Tokyo to Brigham and Women's Hospital with internal bleeding related to the gastritis, according to a hospital spokesman. The bleeding has stopped, and Reischauer is conscious, alert and resting comfortably, according to the spokesman.

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